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CREAM CITY MAY DAY

A SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION
HELD IN MILWAUKEE.

Working Class Internationalism Extolled,
the Cause of Socialism Expounded and
the Invincible Position of the S. L. P.
Demonstrated—Some Things Worth
Remembering.

(Correspondence to The Daily and
Weekly People.)

Milwaukee, May 8.—Section Milwaukee, of the S. L. P. held its May Day demonstration on May 2, at Blank's Hall, 318 State street. Comrade John Viethaler opened the meeting with a few, but well chosen words. Comrade Hans Hillman was the first speaker. He delivered an able speech in English, which was followed with the closest attention.

The Socialist Liedertafel then sang a few songs.

Comrade C. Minkley made the principal address in German.

Comrade Minkley opened his speech by saying that it was a great delight and satisfaction to know that workingmen of different nationalities, at least a part of them, on the first of May, showed that they no longer had any animosity or ill-feeling against one another, because the one was Spanish, the other French, Russian or Dutch, but on the contrary, these workingmen realized that only capitalism was wrong and that Socialism can right it.

The speaker dwelt at length on the causes of the Socialist movement and said that it was not the work of one person, but that evolution in society was the real factor which creates and changes circumstances. The civilization we are around us is not the product of the present generation only. Past generations also have furnished some of the bricks and mortar for the great structure.

The mode of capitalist production, which has become international at this day, has brought about conditions such as our forefathers could not have dreamed of. Millions and millions of wealth are accumulated by private individuals, who have gained a power unknown to the tyrants of yore, and the workingmen who constitute the bulk of society are dependent on these few for their existence.

There will come an end to such a state of affairs. The history of the human race shows that it is always climbing higher on the ladder of civilization, though sometimes it looked as if it was doomed to eternal servitude.

The speaker then gave a lengthy review of Socialism and capitalism, and said that where the commercial and industrial enterprises or, rather capital itself, had become the most developed there it exercised the most power and, consequently, was most tyrannical toward the workers; and it is only with unadulterated Socialism, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party that capitalism can be successfully combated and finally subdued.

The struggle between capital and labor is not "made," is not anything put on and off in an artificial manner. It is the result of the conflicting elements of which society is composed. We produce more than we consume. Yes, we produce for people in distant countries, while often times we, the producers, suffer hunger.

There is abundance of wealth heaped up under our very eyes, yet we are doomed to be shocked at the sights created by the unsocial life that we lead.

Notwithstanding the howlings of the prosperity shouters regarding the better days of Republican reign, we find ourselves in about the same circumstances we were some years ago, said the speaker, because the raise in wages in some trades do not cover the increased cost of living in all trades.

Our society, like other organisms which disobey natural laws, is subjected periodically to convulsions, which become more frequent and also more violent.

We see that crises are breaking out in shorter intervals and that these crises, once local, lately national, have now become international.

The capitalist class is the mother of Socialism, and let us," remarked the speaker, "act as the midwife." Our mission is to educate, to organize the proletarians in the Socialist Labor Party, around whose standard the educated workers rally.

The old saying that it was always so and will always be so, is an entirely wrong conception," said the comrade. Changes are always taking place. Society has passed through different stages and none of these stages were alike and identical. The healthy education of the S. L. P. alone will serve to make the workingmen understand that they have hitherto had a wrong idea of the mighty

disturbances that have occurred, and will yet occur, in society.

The speaker then cited the French revolution in 1789, and of 1848 through-out Europe. He said that the turmoil of 1849, and even the revolution of 1789, should be an eye opener to the workingman. They served to verify the position of the revolutionist that opposition cannot be escaped if anything great is to be accomplished. At the very accomplishment of great things the workingman was in these historical episodes used to pick the chestnuts out of the fire for the middle class, which, under disguise of being revolutionistic and sincere in its purpose, reaped the harvest.

Any movement that has not for its object the absolute liberation of the workers and does not show an uncompromising attitude, is a fake and no worker ought to lend a hand toward its realization.

In Germany, for instance, that very same class for which the honest toiler had shed his blood, three years later, in 1852, framed tyrannical measures against those who had helped them during the gloomy days only three years previous.

The middle class had forgotten the good the workers had rendered to them. They were given no thanks; but the lash instead. May this serve the workingmen the world over as a lesson never to forget their class and to stick to their own party even if the wheels of progress turn somewhat slow. It is the only avenue of escape. Don't fight the battle of your oppressors.

The middle class wants the continuation of a system in which it can roll in luxury. The Socialist wants to, do away with such a class, in fact will remove all the causes that divide people into sects or classes.

Don't forget your class interest, the capitalists never forget theirs. They always make a solid front whenever the white capped and stormy waves of the labor movement roll unceasingly against their dikes.

The workman should be very careful indeed, by first examining the qualities of a party before he renders it moral and financial aid. He may have come to the understanding that capitalism must be replaced by Socialism, and yet lands in a freak Socialist party like the Berger brigade in Wisconsin, and be used as a packing mule to render all the assistance possible that the prominent Social Democrats may gain in prestige. As soon, however, as he realizes that by so doing he aids persons who are not advancing his ideas and inspirations, he will (to use a vulgarism) be played no longer for a sucker.

The S. L. P. is a fearless critic. "We are more feared," said the speaker, "than any other party because we criticize and never hesitate for a moment to call a thing by its right name. The similarity of appearances (platforms) makes it hard for the superficial thinker to decide which is the better party of the two—the S. D. P. or the S. L. P. This hampers, somewhat, S. L. P. growth, here in Wisconsin. The opposition which it now encounters from the Social Democrats is in the nature of a "me too" "Socialist" party. This confuses many an honest man as to what party he should affiliate. But the S. L. P. cannot but be triumphant in the end.

Many are the means employed to prevent the S. L. P. from growing, from becoming a world power. However, it is of sound tactics and strong constitution, and has encountered stronger opposition than it is meeting with at the present time. Just that opposition that misrepresents it will make the S. L. P. strong.

If the S. L. P. had the same object as the Social Democrats it would be welcomed with joy, in the same degree as the S. L. P. now has to fight every inch of its ground with great energy and sacrifice.

The struggles that the S. L. P. must endure would have wiped out the last vestige of even a better trained and more moral party that the S. D. P.

The S. L. P. can stand such a fight, because it is consistent in all its doings and consistency in principle and tactics means strength in battle.

The comrade sarcastically arraigned the Social Democratic party.

"Cite me a party," said he, "that can equal it in the prostitution of principles! Even here in Milwaukee they do not find it profitable any more to have a May demonstration, and otherwise ape all the tricks of the old politicians."

Then the speaker took up the clergy, to the great delight of the audience. The clergy are very active in the opposition to Socialism here. "The clergy," said the comrade, "has always sided with the rulers in society; has always, in fact been against the poor, contrary to the teachings of its master."

Then, with force of eloquence and clearness of thought, the comrade drew a picture of the crimes committed by the church in conjunction with the mighty and powerful, to stifle anything that might throw a ray of light into the darkness.

The speaker cited Galileo, and others.

THE BILLION DOLLAR STEEL TRUST

How Wall Street Regards the Evolution and Condition of This
Stupendous Corporation—Facts and Figures
of Great Importance.

The iron and steel industry of this country is immense in extent. It exceeds that of Great Britain, and is increasing its lead rapidly. To-day the United States dominates the iron and steel industry of the world. It was natural that the first Wall street promoters should turn their attention to this industry. A great many companies were then in existence, and competition was extremely sharp. As long as times continued good and the demand for iron and steel products was large these companies prospered. When the demand declined the pressure to sell became so great that prices were forced below a profitable basis, and a large part of the companies either did business at a loss or closed their plants.

Here was an ideal field for the trust promoter, and the opportunity was seized quickly. In 1895 the Federal Steel Company and the American Tin Plate Company were organized; in 1899 the American Steel and Wire Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the National Steel Company and National Tube Company were organized, and in 1900 the American Bridge Company, the American Sheet Steel Company and the Shelby Steel Tube Company were organized and the Carnegie Company was incorporated.

This process eliminated the excessive competition by numerous small concerns, and in a general way combined each department of the industry in a single company. If each trust so formed had been content to limit its operations strictly to its own field the United States Steel Corporation would not, at least for a few years, have come into existence. As it was, the Carnegie Company threatened to build a tube plant and enter into active competition with the National Tube Company. If competition of this character had begun between these newly formed trusts it would have extended inevitably, until the last stage would have been worse than the first. The National Tube Company would not have permitted the Carnegie Company to invade its field without retaliating. The war would have spread, and it is needless to dwell upon the fact that war between companies capitalized as heavily as these would have been much more severe than previous wars between small competitive concerns.

At this stage J. Pierpont Morgan entered the field. He saw the outcome clearly and the irreparable damage that would ensue to the general business of the country. The only solution was a single corporation that would unite these separate companies and compel harmony. The new corporation should control every department of the industry, from the ore in the ground to the finished steel rail or bridge girder. Competition might continue, but it would be a competition of pigmies against a giant, not the competition of equals.

The conception of the United States Steel Corporation was broad. The company was incorporated in New Jersey February 25, 1901. Its charter permits it to manufacture iron, steel, manganese, coke, copper, lumber and other materials, and articles made wholly or partially from such materials, or the products thereof. It can acquire and own any mineral, lumber or other lands, and can engage in any manufacturing, mining, construction or transportation business whatsoever. In fact, the United States Steel Corporation can do practically any kind of business it chooses.

The United States Steel Corporation acquired these several corporations by ownership of a majority of the stock of each. In most cases practically the entire capital stock has been acquired. Each of the companies acquired is itself a consolidation of many others. The following table shows at a glance the companies that were merged into the United States Steel Corporation:

Companies—	Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.	Outstanding Bonds.
American Bridge Company.....	\$ 31,348,000	\$ 30,946,400	\$.....
American Sheet Steel Company.....	24,500,000	24,500,000	.....
American Steel and Wire Company.....	40,000,000	50,000,000	5,530,000
American Steel Hoop Company.....	14,000,000	19,000,000	.....
American Tin Plate Company.....	18,325,000	28,000,000	130,000
Carnegie Company.....	.....	160,000,000	.....
Federal Steel Company.....	53,260,900	46,484,300	26,716,000
Lake Superior Consolidated.....	.....	29,425,940	8,323,000
National Steel Company.....	27,000,000	32,000,000	1,926,000
National Tube Company.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	.....
Shelby Steel Tube Company.....	5,000,000	8,175,000	.....
Union Steel Company.....	.....	45,000,000	45,000,000
Troy Steel Products Company.....	.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total.....	\$253,433,900	\$515,031,040	\$89,125,000

The United States Steel Corporation was organized with an authorized capital of \$550,000,000 each in common and 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and \$304,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds. There are outstanding \$508,495,200 in common stock, \$510,314,100 in preferred stock and \$303,450,000 in bonds. These bonds are in addition to the outstanding bonds of the subsidiary companies. When the Carnegie Company was absorbed it had outstanding \$159,737,000 bonds, which were exchanged for an equal amount of United States Steel Corporation bonds.

Against the outstanding capitalization of \$768,465,540 of these subsidiary companies, therefore, the United States Steel Corporation has issued \$1,322,809,300 of securities, an increase of more than 72 per cent. Each of the constituent combinations itself represented as great an increase in capitalization over the aggregate capital of the companies combined. It will readily be seen that the United States Steel Corporation is capitalized enormously above the first capital of the plants. This increase in capitalization covers all the common

	Year Ended Mar. 31, 1902.	Fiscal Year Ended Dec. 31, 1902.
Net earnings, after deducting for repairs, rental and interest charges of subsidiary companies.....	\$111,067,195	\$132,662,617
Sinking funds on bonds.....	526,580	624,064
Depreciation and reserve funds.....	12,339,782	13,904,119
Special depreciation and improvement fund.....	.....	10,000,000
Balance applicable to United States Steel Securities.....	98,200,833	108,134,434
Interest in United States Steel bonds.....	15,200,000	15,200,000
Sinking fund on United States Steel bonds.....	2,533,333	3,040,000
Balance for stock.....	80,467,500	89,894,434
Dividends on preferred stock, 7 per cent.....	35,882,832	35,720,179
Dividends on common stock, 4 per cent.....	20,309,001	20,332,690
Surplus earnings.....	24,449,717	33,841,565

stock and a large percentage of the preferred stock.

The property of the United States Steel Corporation includes immense tracts of iron ore lands in the Lake Superior district, about 75,000,000 acres of coal mining lands, 30,000 acres of other lands, nearly 500 miles of railroad, a fleet of about 125 lake vessels for carrying ore, 80 blast furnaces, 51 open hearth and 17 Bessemer steel plants, 7 steel rail mills; 70 bar, blooming and billet mills; 13 structural shape mills, 12 plate mills, 357 puddling furnaces; 73 merchant mills, making bar iron, steel, etc.; 453 tin plate mills, 28 rod mills, 24 wire mills, 27 tube plants, 25 bridge and structural plants, 14 sheet mills, 21 complete foundries and 16,084 coke ovens. These figures do not include the property of the Troy Steel Products Company.

In addition, the United States Steel Corporation has leased from the Poca-hontas Coal and Coke Company 50,000 acres of coking coal lands, on which it will erect at least 3600 modern coke ovens, with a capacity of at least 1,500,000 tons of coke annually. The company estimates that it now controls sufficient coal property to supply all its needs for sixty years to come.

At present the United States Steel Corporation produces nearly 75 per cent. of the total production of the country in its line. The figures of output for 1902 are not yet completed. The figures for 1901 were as follows:

The figures for 1902 were largely in excess of these amounts.

The United States Steel Corporation to-day is absolutely independent. Each

of the smaller trusts absorbed was dependent upon the other companies for raw material or necessary supplies. The organizers of the United States Steel Corporation planned to make that company cover the entire ground, and they have succeeded admirably. The company owns its iron ore mines, the railroads to transport the ore from the mines to Lake Superior, the steamers through the lakes to Lake Erie ports, the railroads from these ports to the company's furnaces. It owns its coal mines, its coke ovens and railroads to its plants and furnaces. It manufactures the ore into pig iron, the pig iron into steel, the steel into every form of finished product. Moreover, its supply of raw materials is such that it sells large amounts of coke and pig iron to independent producers, and fixes the market for these products. Its position in this respect is impregnable.

The fiscal year of the corporation ends December 31. As the company began business in March, 1901, a report for the year to March 31, 1902, was made. While these two periods overlap three months, comparison of the respective figures are interesting:

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The earnings for the year ended March 31, 1902, were equal to 8.8 per cent. on the common stock, and the earnings for the fiscal year to December 31, 1902, were equal to 10.65 per cent. on the common stock. From its inception the corporation managers have carried out the policy of furnishing as complete reports of the condition of the company as is possible. No industrial company in the country does better in this respect. Despite all the facilities to the investing public, the shares of the corporation are a drug on the Wall street market, the common stock being quoted at 35 and the preferred in the neighborhood of 84.

Managers of the steel corporation say that they have nothing to fear from any trust legislation that might come before the next Congress, as the company already furnishes its stockholders and the public with much fuller details than are demanded by the usual anti-trust bills.

Practically all the companies absorbed were taken over by the exchange of their securities for the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation. In the case of the Carnegie Company, however, bonds were demanded and delivered. The \$100,000,000 Carnegie Company bonds were exchanged for a like amount of United States Steel 5 per cent. bonds, and for \$96,000,000 of Carnegie Company stock, held by Andrew Carnegie, \$144,000,000 in United States Steel 5s were given. These 304,000,000 bonds are a first mortgage on all the securities owned by the United States Steel Corporation. They are preceded only by the mortgage bonds of the subsidiary companies.

In March, 1902, the directors of the company voted to take advantage of a bill passed by the New Jersey legislature permitting the retirement of preferred stocks by bonds. The stockholders were advised of the purpose, and at a special meeting in May, 1902, ratified the proposition to retire \$200,000,000 of the preferred for a like amount of 5 per cent. bonds, and to issue \$50,000,000 additional bonds. By this plan the company would obtain \$50,000,000 new capital, yet it would reduce its annual charges by \$1,500,000.

The plan was contested by some of the stockholders and an injunction was obtained. That injunction has been removed and the management announces its purpose of carrying out the original plan. The stated disposition of the proceeds of the \$50,000,000 new bond issue, made a year ago, was as follows: \$25,000,000 to harmonize and modernize the plants, \$15,000,000 for additions previously made and \$10,000,000 for properties acquired after the organization of the company. Since the bond issue was first broached the company has earned a surplus of \$33,841,565, which could be de-

voted to the purposes named. With the continuance of existing prosperous conditions, the company should be able to take the \$50,000,000 from its surplus without ill effect. The real occasion for the additional money is something of a mystery to Wall street gamblers.

A short time ago the management offered to its employees a plan whereby the latter could buy the preferred stock on favorable terms. The rights of participation were based on the salaries of the employees. The plan became an immediate success for the company, and the amount of stock set apart for the purpose was greatly oversubscribed. An official announcement was made that 27,633 employees of the corporation had subscribed for 51,125 shares of preferred stock at 82 1/2%.

The United States Steel Corporation has about \$65,000,000 in cash on hand—and ample working capital. The cost of production has been greatly curtailed by the consolidation of plants. The corporation has no really formidable competitor.

The history of the stocks in the market has been disappointing in every respect. The common stock has sold as high as 55 and as low as 24, the latter being at the time of the panic in May, 1901. The extremes for the preferred have been 101 1/2 and 69. Each issue nets a good return on the investment at the present rate of dividends, even if purchased at the highest prices. The amounts of the stocks are so immense that it is practically impossible to carry on a bull campaign in them. Any syndicate that attempted a movement of that kind would need unlimited resources. On the other hand, the immense amount of stock outstanding, and the fact that it is scattered widely, makes bear campaigns much more easy of accomplishment.

The corporation has paid dividends regularly since its organization at the rate of 7 per cent. on the preferred and of 4 per cent. on the common stock. The iron and steel industry is peculiar in that it is either very prosperous or very poor. At the present writing the company is passing through a period of unparalleled prosperity for the steel and iron industries. Railroads are expending hundreds of millions of dollars for improvements, necessitating immense quantities of iron and steel products. Buildings are being erected all over the country to an extent never seen before. The new steel construction calls for enormous quantities of structural material. Steamships are being built at a rapid rate. Every industry that uses steel and iron is using far more than usual.

Iron men say it is foolish to believe that these conditions are permanent. They say that they are not pessimists, but believe that in the next year and a half the demand for iron and steel products will show an enormous falling off. Undoubtedly the formation of the United States Steel Corporation has done much to render that industry more stable. It should be remembered, however, that the \$54,000,000 earnings applicable to the common stock are derived from a gross business of something like \$500,000,000 a year, and profits could be wiped out very rapidly.

Wall street bankers say, in regard to the steel shares as investments, that Mr. Carnegie's action is very suggestive—his refusing to take United States Steel preferred stock in exchange for his interest in the Carnegie Company, but insisted upon bonds, which are not only safe, but permit him to foreclose if necessary. As a final sop to the investing public, financiers and steel men say that when the present prosperity ceases—when prices of commodities, of labor and of stocks fall—they would rather hold the shares of the United States Steel Corporation than the stocks of any other company in that line of industry. At that period, if the United States Steel Corporation cannot make money,

Genosse Mills After the Sheldes.

Nowak, N. J., May 9.—A number of people attended one of the rear halls at the New Auditorium in Orange street, last night, and listened to a "lecture" delivered by Walter Thomas Mills, principal of the International School of Social Economy at Kansas City, Kan.

At the conclusion of his address Mills stated that it required money to carry on the work mapped out by the "Socialist" party.

"It cost \$300 to hold this meeting," he explained, "and we are going to take up a collection in the audience. There is no doubt \$600 in this audience, but we only want \$300."

Meetings in Buffalo.

Section Buffalo will hold from now on open-air meetings regularly every Saturday evening and every Sunday evening at corner Main and Genesee streets. If you want to interest your fellow workmen in Socialism—us every Socialist should do this is your opportunity; bring them along to these meetings.

Standard Oil prices have advanced thirteen points. It would be interesting to learn how many points Standard Oil wages simultaneously declined.

HOCH GENOSSE MILLS!

MAN FROM MISSOURI MAKES SOME
MONKEY-TRICKS AT MEETING.

Tells Cooper Union Audience Vas Is Los
Mit—Danced Around Like a Burnt-
Cork Man Doing Negro Preacher Act—
No Sincerity.

Ach, du lieber Gott! It vos inspiring
It vos tonic more dan pills
To hear die voice und vatch die antics
Of Genosse Valter Mills.

Und he did some queer gyrations
Svung his arms und danced about
Like dem funny burnt-cork minstrels
Vot does die stoonts called "Sunny
Sout."

Und he told us was is los mit—
All about dem sozial isms
Ducked his hedd und vaved his viskers
Hoch, Genosse Valter Mills!

If ever any one missed his vocation it is Genosse Valter Mills, otherwise known as Walter Thomas Mills, Principal of the International School of Social Economy, a course in which, by the way, consists of being put through a few stunts in the front parlor of Mills' home and paying that gentleman so much per stunt for tutelage, after which you are supposed to become a full-fledged "Socialist" orator.

If P. T. Barnum were not dead it is doubtful if Mills could much longer be exploited by, or himself exploit the "Socialist" party. As it is, they will have to look sharp, lest B. F. Keith or the Proctors "discover" him.

The class-conscious observer at last night's meeting in Cooper Union could not help but come to the above conclusion if intent upon sizing up the little Western fakir who has so long exploited the labor movement as a means of obtaining notoriety and incidentally a few things more tangible. Another thing one could not help observing was the "just" makeup of the outfit who were running the show. Slobonofsky, Lemon, Kolinsky, Spargo, King, and various others of like caliber were on the stage. The chairman, Ben Hanford—he of the thirty eyes—whose very appearance betokens the manner in which he has degenerated, showed that he has learned his lesson well from the crowd with whom he has been training.

Of course, as he put it himself, with a Uriah Heepish smirk which he must have learned from "weeping" James Carey, Hanford "couldn't resist the temptation to make a speech" himself. The influence of the many reverends on the S. P. oratory was shown when he quoted Scripture. "Get economic freedom and 'all other things shall be added unto you,'" and again, "the world shall belong to the workers and 'the fruits thereof.'" "In the days of the prophets," Ben said, "it was written that the worker shall sow the seed and shall reap the harvest."

After Mills had been speaking a while his lack of sincerity was so apparent that the shrewder ones looked evidently disappointed in him. It was plain that he was simply a superficial spouter playing to the galleries and treated his job in about the same way as does a comedian who earns his living by amusing theatre audiences with imitations of negro preachers or funny Irishmen.

He seemed to forget about Carey's armory vote, for he made the strong point of his speech the reference to the use of the militia by the capitalists who control the government through their representatives, who do the bidding of Parry's National Association of Manufacturers.

He had a comical way of apostrophizing Parry and himself, which made the youthful East Siders laugh, which was all he wanted, for there was no true ring of earnestness in his voice. In speaking of the use of force he relied upon the word "force" in such a manner as to excite continually the risibilities of his audience, whom he knew to be familiar with the breakfast food advertisements. The observer, watching this stunt, could easily see the shallowness of the man.

At the end Genosse Mills announced that he was "dead broke," and though he was aware that those present had paid to cents' admission, yet he hoped they would appreciate the situation and chip in to help him pay his car fare and expenses. A collection was taken up for him and then Mother Jones was introduced and made a short speech, in which she made a strenuous effort to appear sincere as she depicted the woes of the miners and the misery of the little children in the mills of the South, which mills are owned by capitalists of the North. Her air of self-righteousness somewhat detracted from her efforts to appear sincere.

The "Socialist" Party Its Vote, Organization, and Tactics.

(NOTE—This article should be read with care. It was written by a member of the "Socialist" party, who has since joined the Socialist Labor Party. It is invaluable as an insight into the way the "Socialist" party vote is gathered and its organization is conducted. To the working man this article should serve as an additional proof of the correctness of the S. L. P. attitude.—Ed. The People.)

Introductory.

The following article is a paper that I prepared, to be read before the Socialist party club of this city, of which I was a member, just after the election last fall. For one reason or another, I never got an opportunity to read it, until after I had arrived at the stage where I realized that the logical end of voting from within would be to find my self on the outside; so, instead of reading that paper, I sent the second enclosure for them to read and I joined the Socialist Labor Party.

W. E. Fresh.

246 Salem street, Woburn, Mass.

"Socialist" Party Tactics.

It is my intention to discuss to-night a subject that is far from interesting to the majority of the members of the Socialist party. A subject that, when brought up amongst party members, is generally passed off with the remark that time will remedy such conditions as I shall mention. Well, time will remedy it, but time requires a little assistance from us.

My subject is "Party Tactics." I will say right here that it is not my intention to criticize the act of any individual as an individual, and I am willing to forgive all mistakes made previous to last year, as due to lack of knowledge, lack of experience, and kindred excuses. I will admit, for the sake of argument, that our tactics of the past have been necessary. I say, at this time, that the one point I wish to bring out is the absolute necessity of Socialist party club members becoming thoroughly founded in Socialist economics and acting accordingly.

My task is not a pleasant one, you may be sure. I would rather drift along on the wave of enthusiasm that is at present buoying up the Socialist movement in this country. It would be much pleasanter for me to dwell on the beauties of the Socialist Republic and to tell you if you wanted it, all that is necessary is to vote the Socialist ticket. But I see danger ahead that don't seem so plainly visible to some of our party members. It is not possible to define all these dangers in one article, for I must be brief.

It is not possible in a brief article to bring all the proofs available to bear on this subject; in fact, I do not care to prove that my deductions are right. It is my desire to point out the dangers as I see them, confidently expecting you to make your own investigations, believing that you will then arrive at the same conclusions that I do.

I am aware that our party is invulnerable from without and can only be destroyed, or our progress retarded, from within. Hence, we the members of the Socialist clubs must make our party so strong, our members so firmly entrenched in working class politics that the enemy can by no possible chance secure a footing in our ranks in the shape of middle-class intellectual visionaries.

A Sentimental and Unstable Following.

Our tactics have been such as to create an enthusiastic sentimental following for a few talented leaders, a following which will rapidly increase in times of industrial unrest, high prices, great strikes, etc.—such times as we are at present witnessing. But, a movement

built on such a basis will fluctuate and in the end will come to disaster.

It has been claimed that our loose discipline and beating about the bush literature in fable and parable are necessary to get the voter interested. That can no longer be used as an excuse for the dishing out of such sentimental meaningless stuff as the country is being flooded with to-day.

We have a sufficient working force in the Socialist party to-day to start with. If we have got a large number of the people up to our way of thinking it is no reason for continuing in the same line of tactics. If we have got a number of people up to our standard of thinking it is for us who have stood the jeers and sneers for our beliefs in the past to plunge on into the wilderness of ignorance and blast out the pathway through which the toiler must travel to his heritage. And we must not only cut out the underbrush, but we must dig out the roots of ignorance so that the pathway will remain plain and unobstructed.

It may be claimed, that is just what we are doing, but I say it is not. The logical end of the campaign we are now carrying on is the condition of affairs in California.

The comrades in that locality allowed their organization to slip from their control by admitting to their ranks an unlimited number of middle-class visionaries and the result is that the working class were ridden over rough shod and, in convention assembled, the working class protests were of no avail and our party stands to-day shamefully fused with a capitalist party. It is true it is called a labor party, but there is no middle ground in Socialist economic, it is either capitalist or Socialist, wrong or right.

Quality of Membership Bad.

It seems to me that the thing we must be most careful about is the men we admit to membership in our party. It has been the practice in the past to urge half hearted people, in fact almost any body, to join the party, hoping to make Socialists of them afterwards, a mistaken policy. The average person gotten this way considers that he has done the party a favor by joining it; his opinions must be accepted without question, that is, he must not be antagonized, especially if he is a good worker (so-called), liberal in giving, etc., because we need him and might lose him. I claim that a man should be shown that it was his duty to fit himself to become a member of a Socialist club, and then shown that the movement is conferring a favor on him by admitting him to its councils.

We talk on the stump of the initiative and referendum, and the great benefits to be derived from their enactment into law, yet we are unable to run our own party by such means. We pay our dues, hold conventions, appoint committees and they do the rest. We read in the papers that so and so has gone on the road as organizer. The little formality of our selecting the organizer, or saying what his salary shall be, is never dreamed of. So and so says he is a good Socialist, so, of course, he must be. Supposing he works for nothing he may be doing harm that will take dollars to repair. He may be doing good, but the principle is wrong.

"Socialist" Literature Promotes Compromise.

Another result of the wrong kind of literature is the misunderstandings as to our position. For instance, if I understand correctly, our intentions are to overthrow and exterminate the capitalist class, thereby freeing the working class from wage slavery, abolishing wage slavery and establishing the co-operative commonwealth. Now we make no mention of freeing any class until we have freed the working class and, must, of necessity, take the ground that all other class interests are diametrically opposed

to our class interests, and we claim that the working class as a class is non-possessing, yet we find as a result (a logical result), of some of our shoddy literature that we have this working class party coming before the people with an appeal for votes in one city because our program, if put in operation, would mean increased values in real estate; in another city, it would mean reduced taxes; in still another the citizen is urged to vote for a candidate because he is an Odd Fellow, Y. M. C. A., and large property holder. In California they inserted a farmers' plank in the platform.

Our press is hailing as a favorable symptom, the putting in the field of labor candidates through independent labor parties. If this means anything at all it means reaction and a clog in our progress. Then there is the fatal policy of receiving endorsements from other parties; and, in nearly every case, only finding it out too late to get the endorsement off the official ballot. Ignorance never was any excuse for breaking the law and it is not now. Every one of these mistakes are due to the fact that we are habitually afraid of antagonizing some one and by so doing lose their vote. This lack of discipline in the party is caused by lack of proper education in Socialist economics.

The Haverhill Failure.

Nearly every reform movement started out with good intentions, but came to grief owing to the fact that, as soon as they grew strong enough to seem to be able to elect, they made any and all kinds of concessions to secure votes, votes being the one object after a certain stage of development. Now, we will take Haverhill as an illustration. A person would naturally think this the first Socialist city in the land, would be at the present time a seething struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. In this city campaign. But what do we find? We find that, in the mad scramble for votes, and, as a result of wrong and dilatory tactics, the party has done there as it will be obliged to do everywhere if it continues in its present policy.

It has departed from its former uncompromising standard and comes out with a platform which, if you crossed the one word Socialist out, it would be impossible to know what party it is represented. From beginning to end the working class is not mentioned except indirectly, except in one line where they declare, "To extend the eight hour work day wherever possible," as if there was any limit; and, to cap it all, they have nominated for the position of mayor a successful business man, an employer of labor.

This party, which says that it is a fact that the material interests of the employer and employee are diametrically opposed, thereby creating two separate classes, a capitalist and a working class, departs from its principles and, for the sake of having a vote getter nominates a candidate from the capitalist class. No matter how good the intentions of the candidate may be his material interests forbid that he lead our movement. In short a principle is involved and the policy taken is a mistaken one.

This party, which claims to be the only true friend of the trade union, allows, knowingly, and without protest, to sit in the councils of the party and frame its policies, one of that specie which is held by the workingman all over the land to be the most contemptible of creatures, President Elliott's hero, the scab.

The "Socialist" Party a Divided Party.

All over the country the party stands for one thing here and another there and the whole accountable to no one. The last annual report of the national secretary shows that the national committee as at present empowered, is little more

than a mockery.

Now, I have outlined enough to set party members to thinking of something besides how large our next vote will be. Every thing I have stated can be substantiated in every particular, and if the party is to be a middle class reform party now is the time to find it out; and if it is to be a revolutionary working class party, it is for us to get out of our present rut and make it one, for only a genuine uncompromising working class party can carry on this war which is to exterminate the labor-exploiting capitalist class.

Sentimentality versus Socialism.

Now what are we to do? We have got to drop a good deal of this "brotherhood" business, this imagining we are going to, "love in," the co-operative commonwealth and get down to the hard pan fact that Socialism is no more, no less, than a plain, sane, simple business proposition, devoid of all sentiment or the like. Because Socialism will make it easier for men to be brothers is not the reason why it will be brought about by brotherhood. Socialism is inevitable because, only under Socialism can the working class finally exist in a condition above that of the coolies.

It is well to look at the reasons that will cause the majority (which we need of the working class, to put our ideas into operation) to become Socialists. The workingman did not love his fellow man any more in 1902 than he did in 1901, but his material interests, in the shape of high-priced beef and coal, that is, his own stomach and hide, suggested that he look around for a new remedy.

It seems to me that we have a clear cut proposition, that it should be put before the people as unadulterated, pure straight goods, that cannot be misconstrued or misunderstood.

We must be careful of our membership, we must place no halo of martyrdom on the heads of our leaders for they will invariably be found sleek and fat, ready to take all in sight. The real and only martyrs, if there are any, will be found in the rank and file who give so freely of their time and hard earned money, with only the joy of the battle for reward.

We must be jealous of our party's good name and every charge brought against it must be met and refuted in unmistakable terms. The records of the secretary of every local in the land should show how every cent is collected and spent by the club in order that the enemy may not creep in with the great corrupter. We must aim to make every cent count, and keep out of debt. It might be interesting to know that if the proportion of money spent to votes cast in this district was maintained throughout the State the amount would keep two men on the road the entire year and allow \$5 a day to each for expenses.

It seems to me recent events go to prove that the capitalists will make most of our converts, so our duty plainly is to build a party above reproach because if we can't run our party we can't run the government, and at the present time we are not running the party, cajole ourselves as we will, that only good will come in the end, for good never did and never can come out of bad. The way to take a horse that shows a tendency to run away, is by the head, not hold onto his tail.

The Labor Movement a Movement for None but Men.

Now, this is a movement for naught but men, who are to engage in a struggle for the extermination of a class; it is to be the fiercest struggle ever waged and the weaklings might as well first as last take to the rear, so if there are any who are likely to be antagonized by clear cut, straight working class Socialism the sooner we are rid of such the better, for

they will have our hands full with the enemy without wasting time on those who must be catered to. If a man is wrong he must be shown he is wrong, no matter how much it hurts, and if the party is wrong it must get right if we wish to obtain a following that cannot be swayed.

What I have said may seem to some who have not given the subject a great amount of thought that I am somewhat of a calamity howler, but, in the light of the experience of the past, I am right; and, by closely observing the future, you will see that I am not far wrong. So comrades, because a man comes up to you and calls you comrade and professes great and undying love for our cause, don't accept him (without investigation), with open arms, for it was ever a trick for a wolf to masquerade in sheep's clothing, and we are a fertile field for the grafter.

[Second Enclosure.]

To the members of Reading Socialist Club:

I take this opportunity to announce my withdrawal from membership in the Socialist party, to take effect at the reading of this notice.

My reason is that I am totally out of harmony with the entire policy of the Socialist party, and I leave it as I did former political associations because I have tried it and found it wanting. I take the position toward all political parties that Socialists generally take, that a man, in casting a ballot for a certain party, thereby endorses the acts and policies of that party.

I refuse longer to support a party that I am obliged to make excuses for. There is absolutely no excuse for a genuine Socialist party to be on the defensive. I have long taken the position that the bringing about of the genuine Socialist ideal must be the act of the working class itself through a working class political party. And a party that habitually enters to every known class of individuals and compromises for any possible temporary gain is not a genuine working class party, no matter what its mouthings are.

You may say that having such ideas, my duty is to remain in the Socialist party and work to make it a genuine party. Such an argument would hold good if you would all remain in the old parties.

Such a policy would be a mistaken one for two reasons, viz:

1st. The open door that the Socialist party extends to every kind of reform has already gathered to its ranks such a horde of freaks of every known kind and whose several material interests are so widely divergent that it is an absolute impossibility for such a gathering to act as a unit.

2. It would be an utter waste of labor to attempt to change this state of affairs because there is in existence now, a party, such as every honest member in the Socialist party has for an ideal.

The trouble with us is, we have been unable to recognize right when we met it face to face. We have persistently refused to investigate. We have let eyes toward policy and have left principle to take care of itself, until now policy is the paramount issue, and very few even know what the principle is.

I do not attempt to explain my position fully, for the reason that, not having made extensive investigations, it would not be an easy matter for you to appreciate my conclusions. It is with a certain sense of sorrow that I sever our comradeship which has been most harmonious, but, realizing that my ideas are such that a clash would be certain, I go where my ideas predominate.

Yours respectfully,

W. E. Fresh.

246 Salem street, Woburn.

1881. He graduated at Union College and then studied law. After his admission to the bar he followed his profession in Rochester, N. Y., where he acquired a lucrative practice, principally in connection with railroads. In 1866 he was sent to the lower house of the legislature, and in 1868 chosen to the State House.

"He acquired a reputation by his researches in anthropology, especially in relation to the history of American Indians, in which he was the pioneer investigator. His acquaintance with this subject began in 1844 by his relations with a secret organization known as the Grand Order of Iroquois, which was formed on the plan of the ancient confederacy of that tribe. For the purpose of more closely studying their social organization and government, Mr. Morgan visited the Indians of New York, and was adopted by the tribe of Senecas. His discoveries were of such importance and interest that he continued his investigations, obtaining a deep insight into the home life of the Indians. As early as 1847 he began the publication of a series of 'Letters on the Iroquois' in the American Review over the name of 'Skenandoah.' This he followed with the 'The League of the Iroquois' (Rochester, 1851), in which the social order and government of that confederacy were thoroughly explained. It was the first scientific account of an Indian tribe that was published, and in after years gained for him the title of 'Father of American Anthropology.'

"In 1858, while in Marquette, Mich., he found that the society and government of the Ojibway Indians were organized upon a similar plan. This discovery induced him to continue his investigations still further among the other Indians. The Smithsonian Institution, which he prepared, among its correspondents in this country and throughout the world. The Department of State, through its consuls and other agents likewise lent aid to this undertaking.

"From the information that Mr. Morgan acquired during his travels and from the correspondence that was begun by his inquiries, he continued his work until the kinship systems of more than four-fifths of the world were recorded, either directly by himself or by others who had become interested in the undertaking. The materials thus collected were systematized by him and published by the Smithsonian Institution as 'Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family' (Washington, 1869).

"This book was essentially a volume of facts, and the rich material on tribal society that he had gathered was condensed into one philosophic treatise on 'Ancient Society' (New York, 1877). In this work he considered his subject from four standpoints: the growth of intelligence through inventions and discoveries, of the ideas of government, of family, and of property. 'Thus,' according to Dr. John W. Powell, 'was laid the foundation for the science of government as it is finally to be erected by the philosophy of evolution.'

"He received the degree of LL. D. from Union College in 1873, and was elected a member of the National Academy of Science in 1875, and other scientific societies at home and abroad. In 1879 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The last years of his life were devoted to the preparation of 'Houses and House-Life of the American Aborigines' (Washington, 1881). Besides papers contributed to periodicals, he was the author of 'The American Beaver and His Works,' (Philadelphia, 1808).

tute caused the circulation of schedules,

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

The Daily People's Finance Committee, elected by Section New York, whose functions were subsequently extended by the N. E. C. in order to enable them to carry on their work outside of the city limits, is now in working order and the sections will, presently, receive the printed matter developing the plan in detail. Since, however, these columns are read by more men than can be reached through circulars sent to the Sections, it is well to give here a brief exposition of that plan and of its purpose. Originally conceived to apply to New York, and its purpose limited to the supply of

operating capital for the Party printing plant the absence of which seriously handicaps the management, an extension of the scope of the plan suggested itself.

At present, the debt on the Party printing plant is held by two firms and is secured by mortgage on the machinery. Notes were issued to secure gradual discharge of the debt. Thus far, the Party organization has NOT furnished the means sufficient to meet these notes as they fell due, at least not since the N. E. C. took hold of the management, and extensions had frequently to be asked for. This creates a situation which grows more unbearable as it grows older. A variety of plans have been set afoot to meet the exigencies of this situation, but none of these came up to the mark. But to lay broad and secure the foundations upon which the press of the Party rests—this very citadel of Socialism in America—it becomes necessary to take action. We must, like sensible men, face this situation and so finance this indebtedness as to make the Party membership, and the Party sympathizers, the creditors of the Party. To do this, loan certificates have been issued, each in the amount of \$20, so distributed as to the time of repayment, and so arranged in several series, that the burden can be gradually discharged.

Comrade Alfred C. Kilian, 2-6 New Beards street, New York, has been placed in charge of the work, and it is hoped that he will find the active and enthusiastic support of all whom this concerns.

We last week went over every account and sent out bills for all of them. Some of these are of decidedly long standing and all of them should be paid without delay. We cannot too forcibly impress the recipients with the necessity of prompt action. Even if you happen not to have money, don't let the bill be to be taken up later, for then it will be forgotten. If you do not have the money, raise it. Owe it to somebody else for awhile rather than to us. Your bill may be only a dollar or two, but the aggregate runs up to several thousand dollars and we are cramped for the want of it. Remember that we have had to expend for wages and stock and that we cannot wait any longer. By making us wait, you help to create a situation not only extremely irksome to the men in charge, but positively dangerous to our institutions.

On July 1, 1903, The Daily People will have its birthday, the third one, with many more to follow. The youngster is doing fairly well, all things considered, but like all youngsters it has to be given a lift now and then until it stands more firmly on its feet. There are many ways in which it can be helped. Between now and July 1 many Sections can arrange for affairs of some sort with an eye to let the proceeds go to The Daily People. Between now and July 1 many members can take hold and push the one day's wages plan and roll up a goodly sum in that way. Between now and July 1 the members of The Daily People Auxiliary League, can make it a point to see to it that wherever a pledge is paid up to date.

We receive many encouraging just. One from Sidney Armer, of San Francisco, Cal., famous as The People cartoonist, on the closing five dollars in lieu of a May Day drawing, says: "You are getting out a mighty fine paper! The Party is well served when it is being dignified by its servants."

Writing in connection with The Monthly, Jos. G. Jones, of New Canaan, Conn., who sent thirteen subscriptions, says: "The cause is very interesting to me." Well, it might be when there is so much at stake for the working class.

Comrade Adam Marx, of New London, Conn., sends in a list of subscribers almost every week, and states that he is surprised not to see more of the comrades doing as he is doing.

The number of subscriptions received for The Weekly People is larger this week than for several previous weeks. The Monthly shows up very poorly for the last week, and we hope that while such good work is being done for The Weekly, The Monthly will not be overlooked. The lists follow:

For The Weekly: N. Y. State Committee, 13; F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., 10; Chas. Bauer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; J. Over, Lynn, Mass., 5; Chas. Michael, Denver, Colo., 5; scattering, 115; total, 154.

For The Monthly: Fred Peterson, San Francisco, Cal., 20; Jos. G. Jones, New Canaan, Conn., 13; E. C. Schmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y., 11; Sympathizer, Colorado Springs, Colo., 10; Max A. Goltz, Winona, Minn., 10; M. Mannell, Springfield, Mass., 10; scattering, 72; total, 146.

Our readers are again reminded that a series of prices have been offered to those securing subscribers. Lack of space will not permit of its reproduction in this issue. It will appear next week. Push on the good work!

"THE SOCIAL UNREST"

The above named work, by John Graham Brooks, was published January last by the Macmillan Company, New York City. On first reading this book we were puzzled at the strange and, at times, seemingly inconsistent attitudes of the author; but, after taking a little time to deliberate, think we can now succeed in classifying the writer. The book is exceedingly well written, and even though the reviewer has little use for the philosophy it teaches, the personality of the author is made manifest in his manner of presenting his ideas, and it will succeed in holding the attention of the average reader from start to finish.

The writer has evidently taken a great deal of pains to inform himself upon nearly every phase of the industrial question. Evidently his means of getting in on the ground floor, and thereby being in a position to find out the inner workings of our industrial institutions, has been first class. He seems to have been on terms of most perfect intimacy with not only the leaders of the labor unions, but also at the same time with the stockholders and managers of many of the leading industries.

The book contains a vast amount of information and many telling hits against capitalism. In fact, the writer is so

of the Socialist against the present social system; but, on the contrary, he admits most of the charges made by them. The fundamental information given as to the workings of capitalism will well repay the time spent in reading this book.

When he comes to present his remedy for the ills he depicts, one is at a loss to know whether he is acting the part of a knave or clown, for fool he is not. To the class-conscious Socialist the work gives a panoramic view of the tactics that will, in the near future, be put in operation to sidetrack and stampede the social revolution.

The writer and the author of "Benevolent Feudalism" seem to have taken time by the forelock, and thereby got the drop on the other professional sociologists.

Brooks' trump card all through this book is to first draw a vivid picture of present social conditions, especially those of the working class, and at the same time point out their logical trend. His prime object in doing this seems to be to frighten the capitalist class, for, after doing this, he turns around and shows them (the capitalist class) how the logical trend—Socialism—can be averted by their making certain concessions to their slaves. He tells them they must foster and not frighten the old-style trade

union, especially the American Federation of Labor. To the capitalist class he seems to say time and again, "The goblins will surely get you if you don't watch out," meaning by the goblins Socialism. He seems to be a Fabian, with strong leanings toward individualism. The ego with him counts for much, as all through his book he is constantly preaching and exhorting. His whole philosophy seems to center in the idea "be good and you will be happy," thereby showing his individualistic tendencies. Like the Missourian, he wants to be shown, and contends that the Socialists are very unreasonable to insist on the introduction of their programme until they can prove its practicability.

Brooks seems unable to comprehend the fact that social revolutions are never experimented with; but, on the contrary, come into being, the same as a babe from its mother's womb, at a certain stage of economic development. He deplores the teaching of the class struggle, and seems to feel that anything is preferable to being classified economically.

Brooks' description of present conditions in Germany, France and Belgium goes far to show that Fabianism, as the handmaiden of capitalism, has been doing some very fine work across the pond. Happily for society, the social revolution will forge right ahead, propelled by economic determinism, notwithstanding the fact that here and there it may be deflected, for a short time, from the direct road to the Socialist common-

LEWIS HENRY MORGAN

wealth by means of "Benevolent Feudalism" and other schemes, such as is proposed in this book.

One to get a just estimate of the average professional economist and sociologist must study and digest Loria's magnificent work, "Economic Determinism," in which he shows, with a master hand, the real mission of this class in all capitalist societies, meaning by a capitalist society one composed of slaves, masters and an intermediate lackey class.

Both these works can be had of the Labor News Company—Brooks' for \$1.50 and Loria's for \$1.25. H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb.

Pennsylvania, Attention!

The State convention of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania will be held at Patton on May 30.

It is hoped that every section will try and be represented through delegates. Members-at-large will be admitted as delegates from their respective localities. Further particulars will be given in due time. L. Katz, Secretary S. E. C. P. O. Logan Station, Philadelphia.

Big Four railroad broke its car record last month. How many trainmen were broken deponent sayeth not.

The "Father of American Anthropology,"

Whose Works Have Given Socialism an Ethnic Basis.

Morgan is one of the great scientists upon whose works Socialism is effectively reared. His contributions to human knowledge are extensively used by Socialists to put Socialism on an ethnic and anthropological basis. In this respect they are invaluable.

One of the Socialist classics in which Morgan's discoveries play an important part is August Bebel's masterpiece, "Woman, in the Past, Present and Future." This work is now being translated by Daniel De Leon. It will first be published serially in the Sunday and Weekly People, beginning with the issues of the 17th and 23d inst., respectively, after which it will be produced in book form.

In view of these announcements, the following biography of "The Father of American Anthropology," will be found timely and appropriate. It is reprinted from Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography:

"Lewis Henry Morgan, anthropologist, was born in Aurora, N. Y., on the 21st of November, 1818, and died in Rochester, N. Y., on the 17th of December,

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....2,080
In 1892.....21,157
In 1896.....36,554
In 1900.....34,191
In 1902.....53,617

OMAHA'S CALL TO MICKEY.

A despatch from Nebraska, stating that the Omaha business men expect bloodshed to result from their attempt to bring in strikebreakers, and are demanding that Governor Mickey order out the State Militia to "keep order" in the city, has prompted The Daily People to help them out by putting their request in the following form, to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green."

Arrah, Mickey dear, and don't you hear
The call from Omaha—
We want your "Belted Boobies"
To help us "uphold the law."
The working men of our town
Have struck for more fair play,
We'll need your troops to shoot them
Down before another day.
For we mean to fill their places,
We will do it too with speed.
From the army of the unemployed
Made scarce through dire need;
And we're sure to have some bloodshed
When our hired thugs incite
The strikers and the strikebreakers
To meet in mortal fight.

So, Mickey dear, remember,
You are holding down your job
By grace of us, your masters,
And you're bound to help us rob
Those rebellious striking workers
Who have dared demand more bread—
So, send your "boys in blue" along
To all them up with lead.

Things have reached a pretty pass, indeed,
In this wretched, foiling crew
Who've got their tools and leave us all
With an awful stew.
Mickey, bustle out those guns,
You'll cure them of such gall—
Else we'll get them straight from Teddy
And we'll settle you next fall.

CAN THE CAPITALISTS BE BLAMED?

"Le Socialiste" of Paris, organ of the bona fide Socialists of France, prophesied that the Millers and the Jaures would spring up in America, overnight, like the mushroom. In a way, the prophecy was belated: the gentlemen in question, that is to say, their American imitations, had already made their appearance; in a way, as matters are now turning out, the prophecy was fractional: the corrupt element in question is turning up here with a rotundity not dreamed of in France.

The position of the bona fide French Socialists on the matter of public office under capitalism is that Socialists may take any office which they conquer themselves, but never an office bestowed upon them by a capitalist official. The principle was grounded upon the experience made with Millerand, who accepted a cabinet position at the hand of a capitalist President. As that was as far as the French Socialists had any experience, their principle went no further.

That the prophecy with regard to America was belated, appears from the numerous bogus Socialist party men in office at the time by the grace of capitalist politicians—the Kings and Everetts of San Francisco; the Woolldridges of Cleveland; the Seth Tabors of Peckskill; etc., etc., a serial that has its latest manifestation in Genosse J. Frankenpohl of Essex County, N. J., just appointed Justice of the Peace by the capitalist Governor of that State.

But the prophecy was fractional also. That appears from the news items that are coming in from Indiana. In the towns of Clay, Vigo, Sullivan, Vermillion, Martin and others no tickets were nominated by the old capitalist parties, and, as the despatches put it, THE SOCIALIST (so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party candidates) RECEIVED THE OFFICES BY DEFAULT!!!

Here we have a decided enlargement, broadening, widening and deepening of Millerandism. Individual corruptible Socialists are corrupted, not merely by a public job being bestowed upon them by a capitalist public official, but by the

the thing, through abstaining from entering the field where office is conquered!

The so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is nothing but a political "employment office." As such it is known by the capitalist class; as such it is used, as such it is liked by them. Can they be blamed?

THE MODERN CLOISTER.

May those, still capable of thinking, who boast that the race is beyond the "dark medieval days of cloisterdom," read, and ponder over, the below letter—the last message to the outer world—left by Ida White, a young woman in this city, on the 3d instant, in this year of grace, 1903, before immuring herself in that modern cloister, the gloomiest of cloisters,—DEATH BY SUICIDE.

"To the people I must leave, whom I loved and idolized, I want to say these last words, hoping you will believe them true, because they are written in the presence of death.

"I have wanted to do this for a long time, but something always came up to make it necessary to delay. But now the time has come when I must leave you all, and it is hard, because I know that had it depended on me alone I could have left you in a much better way, with good works behind me. But I blame no one, for I cannot understand many things.

"What I do understand is that all of the people I cared for are good and true. If they did not understand me, therefore, I cannot help leaving them. Very few people have I met who did not deserve love and respect, and those I did not care for at all were not deceived.

"My last prayer and my dearest hope is for the happiness of those I love, and my spirit will be happy if those I love will be good and happy. If they should suffer through me, I could not find peace even in my grave; so if they would grant my dearest wish let them try to realize this hope, and let them remember I alone am responsible for my death, unless one counts in faith.

"I wish to ask one boon of the people who will handle my case. Whatever I thought of at this time, I dread the process that follows such a death as mine. And, yet, in spite of my great horror, I must die. I beg of you to be generous. I beg of you to be generous to me and treat my body respectfully. I have deserved the granting of this last wish, for I have suffered much.

"I can only plead, and leave the rest on your generosity. For the sake of my innocent sisters and brothers, who love me, do not cast clouds on my memory. I cannot defend myself from you, for I cannot know you by my soul. I must leave it to those who are magnanimous to defend me. When we seek for the truth without malice, but with true sympathy, we can always find it.

"It is only those who are ready to believe evil, rather than good, who always complain they cannot find truth. For the opinion of these I do not care. Good-by, sweet people; think kindly of me, for in my heart there is only love for you."

The form, shape, color, shade or brand of the religion of the Middle Ages is not what raised or filled the cloisters. Something else was at bottom; something else was the solid foundation on which they rested, and the plentiful spring from which their inmates, male and female, flowed into, and overflowed them. And what was that? The bitter conflict between the aspirations of the heart and the stony facts that crushed them; between seeming possibilities of well-being and actual experience of distress; finally, and as a result thereof, mental bewilderment at a contradiction that the victims of society could not explain, and, unable to solve the riddle, lost heart, gave up the struggle, despite the horror of leaving the world, fled and took asylum behind walls—the thick cloister walls—that shut off the seething stream of suffering, struggling humanity, and gave the fliers the quiet and insensibility of a living tomb.

Ida White's letter portrays identical struggles, identical bewilderments, identical flight. She had "suffered much"; she "could not understand many things"; and, "in spite of the great horror" she had for the step, she took it,—fled for asylum in suicide.

Are we, then, to-day, no better than the Middle Ages? If it were so, less were the pity. But we are worse.

In the Middle Ages universal human happiness was an impossibility. Wealth was not then producible in volumes large enough to afford to all that material well-being that is the ground work for mental and spiritual expansion. Suffering for the masses was unavoidable. The mental bewilderment that overcame the less favored was not then, imputable to man, and the cloister was but the expression, the visible envelope, fashioned in masonry, of the backward social state, for which none, or no set of men, was responsible.

The otherwise to-day. Wealth is today producible in such phenomenal volume that material well-being, with all

that implies, is affordable to all. Yet, that notwithstanding, the pinching poverty of the masses continues,—infantile, insanity, inebriety, divorce are on the increase. A class is to-day in existence—the capitalist class—who uphold, and, therefore, are responsible for, such evils, and whose spokesmen—the capitalist professors, parsons, politicians and press—preach the lie that as things are they cannot be otherwise. What else can the preachings of such "head-lights" of society produce but bewilderment in minds not yet enlightened by Socialist thought? They "suffer much"; they "cannot understand many things"; and they rush, in increasing numbers, to that which is the cloister of capitalist-ridden society,—SUICIDE.

As the cloister of the Middle Ages was the ocular expression of that age's impotence, suicide, to-day, is the fittingly blood-bespattered expression of the wilful criminality of capitalist society.

WHO HAS "MUDDY NOTIONS"?

The New York Commercial, in its issue of May 8, published the following editorial:

"A Disillusionized Lawyer.—In the course of his testimony the other day before the Interstate Commerce Commission, on alleged infringements of the Federal laws by the coal and railroad companies, President Baer of the Reading mentioned a certain piece of Philadelphia property acquired by his company years ago at a merely nominal price, but now, with the improvements, constituting a most important factor in the handling of the Reading's business.

"Do you think," interjected Attorney Shearn of the complainant's counsel, "that it is right to charge the public rates based on the present valuation of that property when, as a matter of fact, it cost you next to nothing?"—and he glared at the witness triumphantly, as one who would say: "Aha! Now I've got a robber of the dear people in a corner!"

"Do you think," returned President Baer promptly, "that John Jacob Astor has a right to charge rentals on his New York real estate at its present valuation, when the price paid for it a hundred years ago was a mere trifle?" "Attorney Shearn didn't vouchsafe an answer, nor did he pursue his questioning farther on that line.

"His original inquiry was a plain manifestation of the somewhat muddy notions on property rights that seem to have seized certain laymen and lawyers alike in these latter days—an assumption that the public, in some undefined way, has a title to or some equity or rights in the property of everybody who happens to sell it anything. Obviously, there was an idea in this questioner's mind, that the Reading Company having bought a bit of property at a bargain, it ought, therefore, to grant the public bargain-counter prices on coal and transportation forever afterward, world without end.

"Most illogical minds are easily susceptible of being set aright in such matters. Lawyer Shearn seems to have been disillusionized on a remarkably fast schedule."

The conception of "property rights" expounded by the New York Commercial, is not entirely new. In 1829, Thomas Skidmore, the American forerunner of the Socialist movement in this country, said, in a book written by himself:

"Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformly used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessors, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same result in a different manner."

It will be seen, from a comparison of the above editorial and quotation, that Skidmore regards "property rights" essentially as does the New York Commercial, viz., as a means of robbery and extortion. His language, however, is so much clearer and more profound that the question arises, Who has "muddy notions," those who like the New York Commercial hide the essence of "property rights" in virtuous ambiguity or those who like Skidmore, expose its hideous character in bold and vigorous phraseology?

THE LOGIC OF THE "LABOR LEADER."

There is one principle, above all others, on which the pure and simple labor leader lays especial emphasis. It is the principle declaring the interests of employer and employee identical. "Enlightened employers of labor," he will tell his victims when addressing them on the relations of Capital and Labor, "acting in accordance with this great principle have granted their employees the shorter work-day. They recognize that labor can produce as much in the eight hour day as was formerly produced in that of ten and twelve hours. The eight hour day confers greater leisure and recreation on the

working class. The employers secure more contented and willing workers, the employee more time for self-improvement. Both are benefited and a great principle is vindicated, to the painful discomfiture of the fanatics who would array capital and labor against each other in destructive conflict."

Hardly has the pure and simple labor leader delivered this eulogy on the mutual interests of employer and employee, when behold! we see "the contented and willing workers" at loggerheads—on strike or locked out—with the "enlightened employers."

What is the trouble? Hasn't a great principle been triumphantly vindicated? Are not capital and labor enjoying the peace and concord that flow from mutual interests, to the deep chagrin of their common "enemies"? Decidedly not.

If the workmen who are not the victims of the pure and simple labor leader draw nearer and look close, they will, without any difficulty learn that the trouble is due to "the restriction of output." The employers will be found demanding that employees labor to the full capacity of themselves and the machines at their disposal. The employees on the other hand will be found resenting this demand either openly or secretly. Why? Listen to the labor fakir who waxes so eloquently on the mutual interests of capital and labor:

"Unscrupulous and greedy employers," he emphatically declares, "having been forced to grant a shorter workday as a relief from intolerable conditions, have resorted to despicable methods to extort more product from labor. In order to do this they have created in the workshops of this country an institution called 'The Rusher.' The Rusher is a young, virile, selfish, ambitious mechanic of exceptional abilities, who endeavors to succeed at the expense of his less favorably endowed and more scrupulous shopmates. The Rusher is given the best tools, material and opportunities. He rushes work and sets the pace for all the other employees, regardless of their age, their strength and their desire to execute their work conscientiously. The Rusher intensifies labor abnormally. He lowers the age limit of labor and drives the working class into premature graves, while piling up the profits of avaricious and arrogant employers. We must therefore limit output; if we would save the workers from physical deterioration and early graves. It is either restriction or destruction."

In order to keep his dupes in line, the pure and simple labor leader varies his logic to suit his purpose. Were not its results so tragic, that logic would be side-splitting. It is the logic of the swindler and the knave, who, in order to do the dirty work of his capitalist generals—the Mark Hannas, et al.—must place himself in such ridiculous positions that honest men perform must laugh.

There are no mutual interests between capital and labor. One takes profits, the other receives wages. To give more wages means to take less profit; to yield more profit, means to accept less wages. Where is the "mutuality" of such an arrangement? As the labor fakir's logic shows, it is dishonest to declare that mutuality is possible, much less a fact.

There being no mutual interests between capital and labor—i. e. employer and employee—there can be no peace between the capitalist class and the working class—one or the other must go. History decrees that the class to go is the capitalist class.

On then with the working class.

What is one to believe of the honesty of the "Machinists' Monthly Journal, when it says: 'The awards of the Coal Commission have given general satisfaction both to the miners and the public at large. . . . The gains from the work of the commission have all been on the side of labor.' Is the Machinists' Monthly Journal not aware of the fact that the interpretation of the most "beneficial" of those awards—the nine hour day—has produced great dissatisfaction, resulting in strikes and lock-outs? Is the Machinists' Monthly Journal not aware that the companies have raised the price of coal to the miners, fixed new rentals on their homes and, in a variety of other ways, recouped the amount that they have had to pay in back wages? If the Machinists' Monthly Journal is not aware of all this the miners and "the public" are, to their great disgust, and contempt for the commission's work.

The English trades unionists have been given another trouncing. The House of Commons, by 246 to 226 votes, rejected the Trades Disputes bill, intended to legalize PEACEFUL picketing and alter the law affecting the liability of trades union funds. This, too, despite "the labor representation" in the House and "the tremendous influence of (pure and simple) trades unionism."

GET READY,—TO RESIST OR SURRENDER

Western and Eastern papers of recent dates have been containing little items of news that looked ominous for the workmen,—at least to him who had eyes to see. These items had a curious twirl about them, that peculiar twirl noticeable in straws, bits of paper and rags on the street when a storm is on.

It will be remembered that, simultaneously with the molders' strike and boycott against the Dayton National Cash Register Company, Gompers' "American Federationist," organ of the A. F. of L., was advertising the concern's goods as "union-made," notwithstanding the molders were affiliated with the A. F. of L., and that the excuse given by Gompers and his pals was that "he had a contract" to publish the adv. The first twirling straw that came down the road appeared in the Dayton "Daily News" of last April 30, informing the public, i. e., seeking to allay capitalist apprehension was that—"President Patterson [of the National Cash Register Company] and President Gompers are intimate friends."

The second twirling straw appeared in the St. Louis "Chronicle" of May 2. It was a report of a meeting "to prevent labor troubles." The report lays stress on the circumstance that—"When John Mitchell arose to address the meeting, Senator Hanna and Mr. Cleveland applauded vigorously; and Mr. Mitchell just as warmly applauded the words of Mr. Cleveland and Senator Hanna."

A third twirling straw is from the Chicago "Times-Herald" of May 3. It is a special from Dayton, of the previous day, and sets forth that—

"At a regular meeting of the assemblers and adjusters last night a resolution was passed agreeing TO COMPLY WITH ALL THE REQUESTS THAT THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY HAS ASKED UP TO DATE. The union had made a request for an increase in pay of from 30 to 35 cents an hour with a nine-hour day. By the action of the union last night both the request AND THE LIMIT OF OUTPUT HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN AND THE AMOUNT OF WORK MAY BE INCREASED."

That straw more than twirls: the storm evidently draws near. And now comes the latest straw—hard to tell if it is not yet the storm itself. It is a news item in the New York papers of yesterday. It is a dispatch from Chicago, variously headed "An Industrial Conference," "Problems Now Affecting Capital and Labor to Be Discussed and Solved." The information is to the effect that ex-President Cleveland, Senator Hanna, Gompers of the A. F. of L., Mitchell of the miners' union and other birds of similar feather are to meet under the auspices of the National Federation. Secretary Easley gives the plans that the Federation has in contemplation. He says:

"Among the plans the federation will propose is one that manufacturers of a certain line of goods shall be induced to agree, where the demand of labor is sufficiently insistent, TO A GRADUAL REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS OF HALF AN HOUR EACH YEAR, INSTEAD OF ONE OR MORE AT A TIME, in return for the agreement by unions NOT TO RESTRICT PRODUCTION."

If this is not the storm itself, it at any rate conveys exact information on the quarter that the blow is coming from, and its prospective severity. It also enables an approximate estimate to be made in advance of the casualties in store for the workers.

Reductions of hours of work have been materially neutralized by increased intensity of labor. Eight hours, with improved machinery, together with the thereupon possible stricter shop regulations, consumes, in most cases, more of the worker's life-time than did longer hours before; nor does the wage, even if increased, make up for the increased consumption of tissue. There has been a positive deterioration of the working class, along with these reductions of time under continued capitalist conditions. This notwithstanding, such reductions of hours have caused temporary inconvenience to employers: they required re-adjustments. In view of this, the storm that the above twirling straws are heralding, and which the Civic Federation "plan" quite clearly indicates, is nothing less than a conspiracy on the part of the "Captains of Industry" and their "Labor Lieutenants" to flim-flam the workmen as never before. The capitalists are to be saved all inconvenience: the reductions of hours are to be only half an hour each year, and, "in return" for this alleged boon, the workers are to agree—i. e., whipped into agreeing with the aid of the whip held in the hands of the gentlemen, who run the alleged "voluntary" associations known as fakir-ridden pure and simple unions—NOT TO RESTRICT PRODUCTION.

The approaching storm portends increased intensification of labor, with the resulting increased slaughter of the working class. It denotes that the age when the workman should be taken out and shot,—he being too worn out to be of any further use to the employer, and too poor to take care of himself—will be brought down below the now proverbial age of 42.

And that sort of storm for the workers is what the Gompers-Mitchell panders harmonize on with the Hanna-Cleveland debauchers of society

McFadden's "Fair Play" (originally called "The Cry for Justice") has "gone up the spout"—it will cease publication after the present number. In an editorial announcement of the fact McFadden gives the reasons therefore. They show a peculiar conception of the social question. McFadden finds that publishing a weekly sociological journal requires more time and energy than he possesses or can afford to give from his two other publications. Then, he confides to the reader, that this weekly was only a "side line" with him and that it proved "a poor business venture."

Any man who regards the social question as a field in which to get rid of surplus energy and, incidentally, reap a fortune, shows that his self-esteem and cupidity are greater than his understanding of society. Many a better man than McFadden has sacrificed health and fortune, a la John Swinton, only to awaken to the fact that a dilettante view of social problems is entirely erroneous.

It is becoming clearer with each passing day that the social question can only be solved by those with whom it is a daily question—a bread and butter, school, shop and political question—the great working class. They have to give their whole energy to it. It is their main and only "line." They have to make sacrifices in order to have it solved, simply because they can not escape it. The social question is part and parcel of themselves and they will solve it because they MUST, or go down to barbarism.

Since there are many men who would deride the great fame "our" country is enjoying as the seat of prosperity, we call attention to this latest refutation of their slanders in the newspapers of the 6th inst.:

"FALLS FROM HUNGER IN FIFTH AVENUE.

"Man Searching for Work Had No Food for Two Days.

"A man who gave the name of John Donovan and who was poorly but neatly dressed, dropped senseless at Fifth avenue and Forty-first street last night. Patrolman Cosgrove, of the Tenderloin station, summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital. Before it arrived the man recovered his senses, and said that he had had nothing to eat for two days, during which he had walked the streets looking for work. He had a wife and several small children at No. 501 West Forty-seventh street, he said. Dr. Thorne, who took the man to the hospital, declared that he was undoubtedly suffering from starvation."

The new contract labor law has been found to have a loop hole and manufacturers are preparing to take advantage of it. A Philadelphia lace manufacturer has asked for an interpretation of a portion of Section 2 of that law, which reads:

"That skilled labor may be imported if like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country."

Assistant Secretary Taylor, has ruled that only one interpretation could be made of the clause, which was that foreign skilled labor under contract or otherwise might be imported into this country if it was shown beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a scarcity of such labor in this country.

The manufacturers, it is said, will take advantage of this ruling and show that owing to prosperity there is a scarcity of skilled labor in all industries.

This finishes another "labor" law left to capitalist enactment, interpretation and enforcement. When will labor learn the lesson that not until laws are enacted, interpreted and enforced by and for itself will it find them effective and beneficial?

The counsel of the leading corporations in Connecticut is anxious to have the State Legislature pass the proposed law incorporating trades unions. The bill provides that 30 days' notice must be given "public service corporations" when a strike is contemplated. The counsel modestly says that such a provision would be of greatest value "in preventing industrial strikes and in securing to the public in cases of public service corporations the services to which it is entitled." Of course, the law makes no provision against employers locking their men out or laying them off without notice in case of a disagreement. It is not intended to work both ways, but only one, and that is the employers' way. Without 30 days' notice the employers can discharge and intimidate employees right and left. Of course, the law incorporating labor unions is not "class legislation"—no legislation that capitalism demands ever is.

The miners of Westphalia, Germany, are dropping by thousands before the ravages of an intestinal parasite. When it is considered that they are also ravaged by the capitalist parasite, it must be admitted that the miners are doubly afflicted.

The man who is advised to use his head instead of his hands if he would succeed in the world, will not find much use for his head in the medical profession. According to a speech delivered by Dr. Billings, before the American Medical Association convention in New Orleans, there is an over-supply of medical men, which he attributed to the excess of medical colleges. The country needed about 2500 medical graduates annually, he said, and it graduated from 10,000 to 12,500. There is no escape for either head or hand under capitalism.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing.

UNCLE SAM—And what is that?

B. J.—They won't help any movement that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none.

U. S.—Do you mean to say that if they could get half a loaf they would refuse it?

B. J.—I don't mean that.

U. S.—Then what do you mean?

B. J.—Take, for instance, a movement for the nationalization of the railroads; do you imagine they would join that?

U. S.—I guess not.

B. J.—Well, there you have it; that is what I mean, and that is what I don't like in them.

U. S.—Would you support a movement to go to Europe across the Atlantic by rowing in that direction?

B. J.—Not so long as I am sane.

U. S.—Would you have supported a movement to march with an army for the capture of King George's Hessians one by one?

B. J.—Nary!

U. S.—Would you have favored the idea of marching with one man to capture Cornwallis?

B. J.—No! What are you driving at?

U. S.—Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do any of those things, the Socialist Labor Party won't go into any one idea movement; and right they are.

B. J.—But to try to do any of the things you asked me about would be insane.

U. S.—So would the attempt to nationalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization.

B. J.—Insane?

U. S.—Yes, insane. Do you believe that only railroad magnates hold railroad stock?

B. J.—No; I guess most other capitalists hold stock of some kind in railroads.

U. S.—Do you believe only Sugar Trust magnates own stock in the sugar monopoly?

B. J.—No; Hameverly testified that many others hold stock in his concern.

U. S.—Do you believe that only the directors of mines, of shoe factories, of express agencies, of telephone and telegraph companies, of Standard Oil, of steel trust, etc., etc., hold stock in each of these companies?

B. J.—I believe nothing of the sort. I know they all hold stock in all of them.

U. S.—Do you believe any of them would like to have his concern nationalized?

B. J.—Nixey!

U. S.—The attempt to nationalize any one of those industries would, seeing that all capitalists have stock in all or most of all, forthwith meet the opposition of all?

B. J.—Guess so; the scallwags would combine in one solid body.

U. S.—It follows that, by attacking one industry at a time, would not divide the enemy?

B. J.—No, it would not. I don't dispute that. It won't be any easier, as far as the enemy is concerned, to attack one industry than to attack all. You will have to fight them all, anyhow.

U. S.—Then nothing is gained by going for "one thing at a time?"

B. J.—Nothing is gained as far as the enemy's conduct is concerned.

U. S.—But—

B. J.—But a good deal is gained as far as the people is concerned.

U. S.—How?

B. J.—Don't you see it would be easier to make the people see the beauties of nationalizing one than to make them see the beauty of the whole co-operative commonwealth?

U. S.—To carry to victory a movement for the nationalization of one industry you would need the vote of the working class, would you not?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—If the movement is to nationalize the railroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, laborers—

B. J.—Make it short; we would need the votes of all the workers.

U. S.—Would a striking weaver in Lowell see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads as quickly as he would see the benefit to him of nationalizing the factory in which he works?

B. J.—N-n-o-o!

U. S.—Would a striking shoemaker in Lynn see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads or the Lowell factories as quickly as he would see the benefit of nationalizing the shoe factory which, in the hands of the boss, is making him old at 30?

B. J.—N-n-o-o!

U. S.—Carry this on with all other industries, what is the result?

B. J.—It looks blue.

U. S.—The result is that when you go with a proposition to nationalize one industry only you virtually deprive yourself of the aid of the workers in all others, all of whom you need.

B. J.—I never thought of that.

U. S.—To demand the nationalization of one industry is, accordingly, false tactics. You get as you admitted before, the whole enemy upon you, and you keep the votes of the bulk of the workers away.

B. J.—That is insane.

U. S.—And as Socialist Labor Party men are not insane, they don't try such insane tactics. The nationalization of any one of the industries will be the work of that political

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in this column under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

An Open Letter to the Milwaukee Social Democrat.

Messrs. Editors—By chance, a copy of your paper fell into my hands and was carefully read. I desire to make a few remarks about it. At the start, however, I will say that it is not from any morbid desire to criticize or to find fault, but because I wish to test the merits of the contents of the paper in the interest of the cause of Socialism.

I was struck by the large number of advertisements in the paper, and by several statements expressed editorially and by correspondence.

I have had a great deal of experience with labor papers and am convinced that every one can be made to pay through advertising, but—always at the sacrifice of principle. There are any quantity of small business men who are perfectly willing to give the paper an ad, providing the business manager is able to lie to them about the advantages these business men can derive from said paper. You will not find one business man in ten who will continue his ad in your paper if he really knew the truth about the paper and its circulation. It does not matter how radically a paper may talk or what nonsense it may print as long as the advertiser believes that said paper has many supporters who will buy goods from him if he advertises in it.

Any paper, however, which can suit its morals to the lying statements of its business manager can not help but be tainted with such practice. It can not support an editor who honestly stands for the straight and clean-cut principles of Socialism. The editor will have to temper his principles to suit the business interests of the paper. This is not difficult, as there are many people who delight in radical talk, because it hides their ignorance upon social-political science. It is these people who support such papers as the Milwaukee Social Democrat and New Yorker Volkszeitung, and it is they who denounce such papers as The People as being too narrow and too straight, because they will not tolerate crookedness, neither in its advocacy of Socialism nor in its business department.

The Milwaukee Social Democrat says that there is much confusion in the ranks of Socialism, and attributes some of it to De Leonism. The worst enemies of Daniel De Leon, as editor of The People, will admit that under his leadership, the Socialist movement is held unflinchingly to the straight course of revolutionary Socialism, irrespective of how it may affect the business department of the enterprise. Such a course necessarily makes enemies of all radical phrase-mongers and those who would combine business with principle, but it can not be said that such a course creates confusion. Confusion is created only by those who pretend to be Socialists, but who have not the moral courage to stand by its consequences, or who are too shallow-minded to grasp the full and real significance of Socialism.

To conduct such a paper as The People requires far more energy, talent and love for Socialism than the many bogus papers of which the Milwaukee Social Democrat is a fair sample. Such papers create confusion because they half as a step toward Socialism the election of a Socialist Mayor or a Socialist Legislature, while in reality it is only capitalism made palatable to disgusted workmen.

This new Socialist Mayor of Sheboygan, Wis., in his inaugural address says correctly that little can be done for Socialism until the workers capture the State and National governments, but he upsets this good view by promising to make municipal Socialism successful.

He advocates:

1. Free textbooks for schools. That may be a novelty for Sheboygan, but is in practice in most States of the Union. The school boards, mostly in the hands of capitalist lackeys, see to it that the "free textbooks" are suitable poison against Socialism, with capitalist-inclined teachers to administer the poison.

2. Municipal light and water works. We have such plants in Holyoke in active operation, but they are of no benefit to the workers, as the managers are of the capitalist class, and manage them for the benefit of their class. Here in Holyoke the small consumer of municipal gas gets 10 per cent. rebate, while the big ones get 60 per cent.

3. Municipal wood and coal yards. We, too, had one this past winter, and the city has just given it up, because it was not patronized by the people. And why not?

4. Municipal insurance. That was attempted here also, but failed, because, as a rule, the mortgages upon property are held by banks, and these see to it that the property is insured in companies of their own class. They foreclosed in one case where a property owner was too active for municipal insurance.

5. All these municipal demands look like open paper, but, in reality, they are most difficult to carry out against the fearful and powerful capitalist system of labor exploitation. These demands fool the people of whom we would make Socialists and they lose faith in our ability and honesty.

The Socialist Labor Party acted wisely in throwing that municipal rubbish overboard. When we elect class-conscious Socialists to the municipal,

State and national bodies they will know how to fight in the interests of the working class without being bound hand and fast with chimerical demands.

What we need most is Socialists who know what is what: Men whose knowledge of Socialism will make them veritable lighthouses in the social storms that are surely breaking over the working class ere long.

This catering to a big vote is like the boy's hankering to be a man. We can not hasten his growth, but we can hasten to instill manly qualities.

Holyoke, Mass.

That Sheboygan "Socialist" Mayor an Old-Time Republican Ex-Mayor.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Mayor Born, the newly elected Socialist mayor of Sheboygan, Wis., in his message to the common council said that it (the council) should be just to the industrial enterprises of the city, as it was absolutely necessary to assist them while the competition system was in vogue. He further advised the council to forget all party lines and work for the best interests of the town.

Mr. Born was formerly a Republican, and, if we are not mistaken, was elected mayor of Sheboygan some five or six years ago on the Republican ticket. This year, however, he ran on the Social Democratic ticket. The Social Democrats, as is well known, see in men like Born, who can exercise some influence in their locality, suitable timber to swell the "Socialist" vote.

The Social Democrats pursue the same policy as followed by the Republican and Democratic parties; and yet such men like Born call themselves Socialists and claim to be class conscious and to represent a class conscious and revolutionary movement!

Neither has the man nor the party whose standard-bearer he is the least sign of being Socialistic or class conscious. How else could advice be given in the spirit as given by the executive of Sheboygan? Without that we hear a storm of indignation arise from among the Social Democrats. And was not a protest in place? Is it not justifiable to ask an explanation of his conduct? But this does not seem to be the ways of the Social Democracy.

Just think of such nonsense—"to forget all party lines" and "to be just to capital." What do such "Socialists" really want? Don't they stand for the same principles for which stand the old capitalist parties? Precisely the same thing, only their name is different. The poor, down-trodden working class of Sheboygan must have found this out for themselves. It will be a good lesson for them.

Is anything gained by such "victories"? Do they do anything toward the liberation of the working class of Sheboygan and elsewhere?

No, surely not. They may help strengthen the Social Democracy, that new capitalist helmsman, that is all. To help the laborer it does not. On the contrary, it only serves to bring about more confusion.

The working men of Sheboygan who flock to its standard, hoping to find redress for their wrongs, will be sadly disappointed. Indeed, they will not get what was promised to them. At the least, not what their representative promised to do for them. They voted for Socialism; they wanted some one to represent them who would raise his voice in their behalf; but, alas! this man turned a somersault, threw off his mask and showed that he was reared in the school of diplomacy—that great institution on State street, Milwaukee, where many a political harlequin has received his training.

The S. L. P. does not believe in forgetting party lines or class lines, which are generally synonymous. Only when it has fulfilled its mission and triumphantly reared the Socialist Republic will it forget those lines. Class will then be no more.

The S. L. P., knowing full well that only through an uncompromising and true class consciousness can the old be abolished and the new inaugurated, it clings to its tactics like the seafarer to his compass.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 1, 1903.

An Open Letter to The American and Journal.

To the Editor of The American and Journal, New York.—In your very important editorial published in the American and Journal of the 7th of May, on the Coal Trust, you prove, that the Republican party would have been beaten in 1900, but for the vote of the labor unions. You proved that this labor union vote was "swung" over to the Republican side by the labor leaders, such as Mitchell, Gompers, Powderly, and others. You showed that Senator Hanna and even McKinley himself, brought such pressure to bear on the Coal Trust as to force that gang of "public criminals" to buy up the labor vote through an advance of ten per cent. in wages. In brief, you exposed these labor leaders as purchasable political fakirs and public criminals, as much so as the corporations which you attack.

Your editorial proves conclusively that Mitchell's and Gompers' statements made during the strike, that the strike was a "family quarrel" over the division of the Tariff boodle was strictly true. You demonstrate in your editorial beyond further question that the vote of the labor unions constitutes a political asset in the hands of such labor leaders as Mitchell and Gompers, for sale in the open market of political corruption to the highest bidder, the corporations having the preference.

The same game which you exposed and which bought up the vote of the labor unions through their purchasable leaders in 1900 will be played in 1904.

Mr. Editor, you have in that seventh editorial on the Coal Trust and the purchase of the labor vote in 1900, sent out a political boomerang, which will recoil on the heads of your pets Mitchell and Gompers with terrible force. You yourself have made the record of infamy. You indict them as well as the Coal Trust, as public criminals deserving of the scorn of all honorable men, at the bar of public opinion.

The truth is, the Tariff Trust, the Private Bankers' Currency Trust, and all the other Trusts which live by the plundering of the people, are kept in power by the purchasable leaders of the labor unions. Even the "union label" itself is sold to the corporations along with the labor union vote. In your 7th of May editorial on the Coal Trust you have performed a great public service. Thanks—No charge! C. G. Bayler.

Providence, R. I., May 8, 1903.

Leather Worker Replies to Kangaroo "Brother" Unionist.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the Leather Workers' Journal for April the correspondent of Branch 49, Cincinnati, who is evidently a kangaroo, attempted to do a little instructing of the brothers by telling them that: "All Socialists of both parties believe in the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution. The only difference between the parties is their tactics. The Socialist Labor Party very bitterly opposes labor unions as they are organized to-day, while the Socialist Party encourages its members to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building and unifying the labor organizations. The Socialist Party has shown itself to be superior to the Socialist Labor Party by its increased vote and membership, while the Socialist Labor Party is decreasing in both."

The Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania has already made overtures for union with the Socialist Party. The writer, being also a leather worker, decided to seek space in the journal for a reply, and has sent to its editor the following communication:

To the Editor:—Dear Sir and Brother:—I notice an item in the Leather Workers' Journal for April by the correspondent of Branch 49, Cincinnati. It seems to me that your correspondent indorses the tactics of the Socialist Party, and if that is so then I consider him a traitor to the Brotherhood and the class of which he is a member, because the Socialist Party allows its members to vote for armories and armories are not built for the workers, but to put them down, by force if necessary, every time they ask for a little more of the wealth which they alone produce.

If the brother indorses such tactics and considers such a party superior to the class-conscious Socialist Labor Party I think he should study some Socialist literature. Let him read Marx's "Capital," the works of Engels, "Scientific Socialism," etc., before he proceeds to make such assertions.

The Socialist Labor Party is not opposed to trade unionism. What it is opposed to is the corrupt dealings of certain so-called labor leaders who cry "no politics in the union," and yet lead the workers astray on election day. If every branch and labor organization would see to it and have politics—workmen's politics—discussed for an hour at every meeting, the members would learn to be more true to themselves and their class, and they would become better fighters in time of strikes.

It is ignorance of their class interests, and lack of class-consciousness that is responsible to a great extent for the present condition of the workers in every craft. If the leather workers and all others would consider a little before casting a vote for Republican and Democratic politicians, and ask themselves this question: Are the interests of capitalists and laborers identical? They are not. Then, don't scab your vote by voting for capitalist representatives. It is to the interest of the boss to get as much out of labor as he possibly can, and it is to the material interest of the laborer to work the shortest number of hours and procure the largest share of his product he can get. Yet some foolish persons run away with the idea that labor and capital (meaning laborer and capitalist) are brothers. The above shows that their interests are not identical, but just the reverse.

When the workers realize that it is to their interest to place workmen in office from Supreme Court Judge down, they will not when on strike run up against such decision as the Taff Vale in England. When they see to it that class-conscious men are in office they will not be enjoined from picketing.

Again, in voting to indorse such tactics as those of the so-called "Socialist" Party before mentioned, you are voting to get clubbed, shot, etc., just the same, when you go on strike. This is proven by their upholding the conduct of Carey of Haverhill, in his voting for an armory appropriation.

Your correspondent claims that the S. L. P. is superior to the S. L. P. because of its larger vote. Any one who knows anything should know that it is not quantity but quality that decides. One might as well claim that the Republican party is superior to all political parties because it has the largest vote. Or one might argue that the Chinese are superior in intelligence to the French, German or English nations because the Chinese Empire is larger numerically. In

this your correspondent makes a sad error. According to such philosophy he has not himself studied very much the questions he advises other workers to study.

One more thing I would like to impress upon him is that neither the vote nor the membership of the S. L. P. is decreasing. On the contrary, there has been a large increase in both. In 1900 the S. L. P. vote was but 34,191; in 1902 it had reached 53,617, not counting those stolen from it by false methods of counting. Those votes mean something—they are not of the mushroom kind. I agree with your correspondent that there will be but one Socialist party in a short time, but will gamble that it will not be the S. P.

Correspondent need not think that I am trying to "abuse" or "insult" him; on the contrary, I would like him or someone else to reply to this and disprove the statements therein if they can. The only way to learn anything is to discuss effects and inquire into their causes. In conclusion, I would say to the comrades and brothers that the truth will always stand, and so will the principles of Socialism, and the only party capable of promoting those principles, a party that will have no fusion with others (as the S. P. has had), is the Socialist Labor Party, which will educate members of the working class to emancipate themselves from wage slavery.

Fraternally,

C. H. Evans.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., April 25, 1903.

Timothy Healy, Deputy Sheriff and Labor Fakir Par Excellence.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—As a staunch Socialist and a firm believer in our very valuable paper, The Daily People, I would ask the use of that medium to add another clown to the C. F. U. "Circus": Timothy Healy, Deputy Sheriff, ringmaster Holland's boss and padrone.

I want to discover how this man holding position of deputy in Sheriff O'Brien's office can leave his duties as such and go labor faking all over the country in the interest of himself and Ringmaster Holland? Still the fake comes back to the organization and still the dues paying dupes go right along without asking themselves why. Quite recently, for instance, he went to the A. F. of L.'s pow-wow in Toronto, Canada. Was it police or sheriff duty? Healy goes to Albany often. At a reception to Governor Odell, a few weeks ago, on the good ship New Hampshire, he shook hands with the Governor.

Why, two years ago there was about \$3,000 in the funds of "his" union—that's what he calls it—"my organization"—all his own—and he is not in favor of letting the funds get too high lest some unscrupulous gang should be elected to office instead of the ringmaster and himself.

Now, this is his method of letting the funds fade. He gets another labor fakir to come and ask the privilege of the floor. This fakir tells the members that they want protection in their craft and Healy shows them how it can be done. "Get a bill in form and send it with your delegate to Albany, and I will see that it will be presented in the Assembly; and I am also sure it will pass, but with hard work for your delegate and his friends in Albany. I will guarantee that in three months you will have a Fireman's License Law passed that will protect the members of this noble body of men; but you must also consider that this will cost this organization a lot of money. A few hundred dollars is not much amongst the politicians in Albany."

I am sorry to say the worthy fakir was interrupted at this point by another fakir jumping up to make a motion that the delegate draw from the funds without limit. The motion was carried. Healy owns property now. The funds dropped four points.

Odell signed the bill, admitting that it was unconstitutional. He likes Odell, since he takes occasional trips to Washington, Cincinnati and Niagara Falls in the interest of the Knights of Labor. He was at the convention of the A. F. of L. in New Orleans. What for? Does O'Brien send him as a protection for other labor fakirs from New York, or rather "The Circus"?

C. M. J.,

New York.

Does History Repeat Itself?

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In an Italian newspaper that I recently received from a friend I read an interview a reporter of the said paper had with Arturo Labriola, the leader of the revolutionary Socialists of Italy.

Although the Italian Socialists have over thirty deputies in the Italian Parliament, the Socialist movement in Italy must be considered a kind of American "Socialist" party movement. But now there is something happening in it that can be likened to what the German "Socialists" of the Volkszeitung tried to do against The People in 1900, and are trying to do now, with the aid of the Worker, against the Social Democrats who want to publish a daily Social Democrat paper in the English language.

The reformer Bissolati, was editor of the central organ L'Avanti, until a short time ago, when, compelled by the growing indignation of the Socialist workingmen against him, he had to resign, and Ferri took his place to save the life of the paper.

But, if Bissolati was the one-sided partisan of the reformers, the recognized leader of them was Turati, whom the former used to take inspiration from.

Turati was "owner-editor" of a semi-monthly review, La Critica Sociale; and recently, helped by some of his par-

tisans, he bought a daily paper in the best, industrially and politically, developed city of Italy, Milan; and what is still worse than the Volkszeitung gents, he (Turati) would not call his paper a Socialist one.

We can see, so far, that the Italian Kangs have nothing to envy their American comrades for, as far as the private ownership of the leading Socialist press is concerned.

But there is something still better that gives another striking likeness between the two fake parties. Labriola, in the interview above mentioned, charges to Turati & Co. the desire to kill the central organ, L'Avanti, for the purpose of becoming the leader and dictators of the Italian Socialist movement. Besides this there is another purpose: Being his paper, the only daily of the party, its circulation will constantly increase, giving its owner nice profits. As we can see, he could not win anything better—ambition and money!

But in Turati's own fortress Labriola is waging a lively fight against the fake and compromising party, and the results of this fight are very promising for our view point. Vladimir Signori.

La Salle, Ill., April 30, 1903.

Mills Repudiated by S. L. P. Convert.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—After having been a member of "Socialist" party branch of Omaha, Neb., for seven months I went last fall to Kansas City, Mo., with the intention of taking a course in Walter Thomas Mills' school, but shortly before the school opened I happened to meet an old friend, O. M. Howard, who is a member of the Socialist Labor Party. He gave me a copy of The Weekly People, and then spoke of the difference between the two parties.

The following "poem" will tell the remainder of the tale:

I. Farewell, farewell to S. D. P. I know that once you did fool me, I was so broad, But on the road, I wanted something, now you see.

II. My idea was that by a strike We capitalists could lick, To Kangs I'd listened large and small, But soon found out about their gall.

III. From Omaha I went out West, I rode part way and walked the rest. The Kangs that I had helped to pay, They rode in palace cars so gay.

IV. Now Denver was the town I struck, And as it happened to be my luck, An S. L. P. man I did meet, Who said James Connolly's to speak.

V. I went up to the hall that night, Gosh! you ought to have seen that fight Between the Kangs and S. L. P., And that discussion convinced me.

VI. I asked then now what I should do, To help to fight the Kangaroo? "Why, join the fighting S. L. P. And you will more assuredly see."

—R. P. Reimann.

Denver, Col., April 26.

Weekly People Opened His Eyes—"Socialist" Party Repudiated.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I am well pleased with The Weekly People, as it has opened my eyes as to true Socialism. The S. L. P. will receive my ballot at all future elections. I, like many others searching after truth, was misled by the so-called Socialist party for some time, but since reading The People I can readily see the difference.

Thomas S. Drury.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1903.

The Situation in Cincinnati.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Not having seen any report from Cincinnati, Ohio, in regard to the recent election and the knocking off the ballot of our city ticket, I am prompted to submit the following to the readers of our party organs. Of course, the readers of The People are aware that we had to nominate our ticket by petition. That required some tall hustling upon the part of most of the members of this section, who are in the main, with but two exceptions, men who never had any previous experience in this kind of work. We had to get 1,236 names, in the first place, before we could file our ticket. With but few men who were able to get around and collect names, the section certainly did all that could be expected under the circumstances. We succeeded in getting over 1,400 names for our petitions.

Below follow the reasons the city Board of Elections gave for knocking us off the ballot: First, the registration books of last fall's election failed to show enough names to correspond with the names on our petition; second, the petitions were not properly sworn to in that they did not have the notarial seal upon each separate list.

In answer to the first reason given above, we must say that it could not possibly be overcome. We had to take the word of every person who signed that he was qualified to do so. As for the second reason, we were told by the notary that it was not necessary for the seal to be on each separate list; in fact, he said that we were not really presenting twenty-five different petitions, but that the twenty-five lists were only parts of one petition, and therefore it would be all right if but one person swore to them all.

We had five men to swear to the lists that they had collected, and the seal was only placed upon these five lists. They were divided into five different sets and then tacked together by the notary. We thus presented them to the Board of Elections for their inspection. They certainly got inspected.

The readers of The People should have been at the final meeting of the Board of Elections. There were present, of course, the representatives of the Republican party. Then there were about a half dozen members of the Bibleback Union (Evangelical Alliance). (Everything is organized here to the undoing of the working class.) The Kangs, who took as much delight as the lod lodgers, when it was made known that our ticket could not be in the field, were also there.

They thought that with no S. L. P. ticket in the field they would come out of the election second in the amount of votes cast. In this, however, they were sadly led, because of the fact that there is a certain element that votes their rat concern only when there is an S. L. P. ticket in the field. With no S. L. P. ticket on the ballot this element logically drifted back into the camp of capitalism.

There were many incidents that took place that would make a good article for The People, if written up. I expect to write them up, if I get the time.

In conclusion, I will say that we are more determined than ever to carry on our propaganda. We held seven open-air meetings in the month of April, with the result that we gained one new member, with three more to come in next Friday night. I believe they will be good members, as they became interested in our movement through our party press.

We intend to hold two open-air meetings every week for the rest of the summer, and I'm sure that we shall succeed in building up our party here. I hope that by the time our local Association of Manufacturers gets through with the pure and simpliers that we will have a big enough membership of good men to take care of the current that is beginning to set in toward the S. L. P.

Frank P. Young.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 30.

Chicago in Good Working Order—Making Splendid Use of The People.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The writer has just returned from the South, after having spent a pleasant time with Comrade Le Coste, of New Orleans. I found him a hard worker, and between us we did a considerable amount of missionary work during my stay in that city. We would have held outdoor meetings, but as the authorities threatened me with arrest if the attempt was made we decided it was best not to hold any.

The comrades here are getting along very well, and I believe, with the amount of work they are now doing—and they intend to keep at it all summer—Chicago will have one of the strongest sections in the country. There is no reason why they shouldn't, as this is one of the best fields to work in. I saw advertised in the Chicago Socialist the name of "our" old chum, Daiton, who is holding open air meetings in the interest of the kangas. He has for a side partner Pearlson, the fellow that wears glasses so that he may have an intellectual look. He is one of the gang that stole the books and other property belonging to the S. L. P.

The kangas have succeeded in electing an alderman in this city, and they have got the swelled head so bad that they are now boasting of electing a judge in this coming election.

Chicago is just now suffering from an epidemic of strikes. The biggest of these is at the Deering Harvesting Works, where something like five thousand men are out. I took a car and went out to Deering yesterday morning and again in the afternoon and spoke to a number of the men. They showed interest in what I said, and took eagerly the few copies of The People I had with me. I would suggest that you send me as many sample copies as you can of The People, as I can make very good use of them just now.

Fraternally,

Chas. Pierson.

Chicago, Ill., May 6.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

M. M. DETROIT, MICH.—According to the Twelfth Census (1900) the figures are: Total wages \$2,322,337,877 Gross value of product 12,000,140,150 Net value of product \$367,007,844 Total number wage earners 5,308,406

By a simple process of division, the average wages received by wage earners, and the average gross and net value of their product is ascertained.

J. D. SULTAN, WASH.—1st. In the "way of giving the common people a good, live and let-live system," there is no difference whatever between the Republican party and the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party. Under these two, the capitalist class is divided on the question of the tariff. The Republican party represents the capitalist wing that would crucify the working class on a high tariff cross; the Democratic (Cleveland wing) party represents the capitalist wing that would crucify the working class on a low tariff or free trade cross.—Nothing to choose from.

2d. As to the difference between the Democratic party and the Social Democratic party, there you must split up the Democratic party into its two component wings—the Cleveland wing and the Hearst wing. Between the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party and the Social Democratic party there is this difference: The Cleveland wing means to leave capitalism intact, but to put on it a low tariff dress suit. The Social Democratic party does not like the low tariff dress suit, or any tariff dress suit on the beast; it is of opinion that the beast would change its character in a "national ownership" dress suit, even if it put on one garment at a time.—There is nothing really to choose between the two.

Between the Hearst wing of the Democratic party and the Social Democratic party there is this difference: While both believe that the beast of capitalism would change nature if put into a "national ownership" ("municipal ownership") white necktie (implies) they differ strongly in this that the Hearst wing has a chance of "getting there," while the Social Democratic party has not a ghost of show.—The advantage here is with the Hearst wing.

3d. The Socialist Labor Party differs from all other political parties in that there are no files on it. It aims at the killing of the Beast of Capitalism, in other words at a revolution: it says so; and it acts accordingly. As to the Social Democratic party in particular, the Socialist Labor Party has several additional points of difference. These are set forth in a beautifully illustrated leaflet. Get it, and circulate it in Gath: see that it is read in Askelon to the end that the sons of the Philistines may learn; to the end that the sons of the uncircumcised may become clean.

H. B. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, Boston, Mass., wishes you to procure and forward to him twenty-five copies of the message of that "Sheboygan Socialist Mayor." He will pay the bill. We would like to have one copy in this office also.

S. J. ST. PAUL, MINN.—The "Iowa State Official Register" is mistaken.

D. G. NEW YORK.—You have been misinformed—as usual. We did oppose the capitalist political advertisements in the "Volkszeitung." And our position was one of the sources of the friction that finally caused the two elements to part company.

T. S. NEW YORK.—The speakers at the S. L. P. May Day celebration at Cooper Union last May 2 were Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, Mass., and Frank D. Lyon, Daniel De Leon and James Hunter, in the order given. The hour had grown late and The Daily People reporter had had to leave so as to get the report in, when Hunter was introduced; hence his name did not appear. His telling points were received with rounds upon rounds of applause. J. J. Kinnelly was chairman.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The next National Convention of the Party may have to adopt a constitutional provision limiting the number of calls in The People for financial assistance to, say, 5075; and an additional provision by which both the Editor, in charge of the paper, and the N. E. C. in charge of the Editor, are automatically bounced, if they allow the number of such calls to exceed the 5075 limit.

T. L. ROCKLAND, ME.—None but a woman, framed to hopes and fears, Should yield assent before the fact appears.

J. O. DENVER, COLO.—This bit natural. In the measure that an organization like that of the S. L. P. excels in the excellence of its work, it is bound to arouse the ever increasingly malignant hatred of the envious, the unfit and the perverse. The volume of such hatred is an unerring gauge both of the effectiveness of the work done and the friendship of the world.

H. S. A. LINCOLN, NEB.—1st. The matter has been received and appreciated. 2d. Get the synopsis of Lorla's book. Send it on. It shall be used opportunely. 3d. By the way, why do you not furnish the Editor of the "Independent" of your town with a copy of The Weekly containing the article on Money. The man is floundering in a dismal swamp on the sub-stack of ads. Is that they have nothing to do with it? They are bogged. Ads. do that—even if they are bogus.

2d. As you will have noticed, the articles recently in the Cigarmakers' Journal on the greater longevity of the men in the trade were fraudulent. Even the census gives the cigarmakers an increased death rate.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
—Read street, New York.
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-
ADA**—National Secretary, C. A. Weit-
sell, 344 Thames street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Read street, New York City.
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no Party
announcements can go in that there are
not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held May 8, at 2-6 New
Read street. John Donohue in the chair.
Absent: J. Hammer and R. Katz, both ex-
cused. Comrade R. Katz being still at
Philadelphia, unable to tell when he can
return. It was decided to declare vacant
the office of Recording Secretary and to
elect a permanent successor. Edward C.
Schmidt was duly elected. The financial
report ending May 1 showed receipts,
\$44.89; expenditures, \$56.64.

Communications: From Wm. McCormick,
Ballard, Wash., relative to work to be done
for the People. From Cal. S. E. C., re-
porting that Comrade Schwartz had been
put on the road to canvass for the Party
press, he to start in the Southern part of
the State and then north. From
Cleveland, Ohio, several communications
dealing with the fire that partly destroyed
the plant of the Volksfreund and thus af-
fected the German Party organ, the So-
cialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. A call for
aid was received and ordered published.
In view of the urgent necessity to con-
tinue, uninterrupted, the publication of the
German organ, the members are urged to
collect funds as quickly as possible. Let
Sections issue lists locally and circulate
them without delay. From Mass. S. E. C.,
upon bills sent out from People office in
the collection of which the S. E. C. is
taking a hand. From Lynn, Mass., asking
information as to interpretation of Art. 2,
Sec. 6. The National Secretary had re-
plied and his answer was approved. Of
From Va. S. E. C., submitting state by-
laws for approval; there being nothing in
conflict with the national constitution, the
draft was approved. From Ill. S. E. C.,
relative to putting a canvasser on the road
for the Party press. From F. Maehauer
and H. Mittelberg, both sending their re-
signations from The Daily People managing
committee. Max Heyman and John Kelly
were nominated to fill the vacancies. From
Section Somerville, Mass., reporting the
resignation from the Party of T. C. Brophy.
The National Secretary, in his capacity
as manager pro tem, reported on the steps
to be taken to do so, and the machinery
of The Daily People as to place it
within the Party organization. The com-
mittee in charge of the work has issued the
printed matter needed and it is now being
sent out. He also reported that a large
number of bills, covering all the old un-
settled accounts to be found on the books,
had been sent out and payment urged. The
aggregate amount is quite large, and if
promptly paid would materially lessen the
strain now upon the management.

From Marion, Ind., came a question bear-
ing upon the interpretation of Art. 2,
Sec. 6. It had been answered by the sec-
retary and the answer was endorsed. From
Fresno, Ariz., came application for a char-
ter for a new Section, which was granted.
Section Richmond, Va., sent resolutions
for publication, aimed against the practice
of asking long-time credits from the Party
institutions. Same were ordered published.
Edward C. Schmidt,
Recording Secretary.

Canadian N. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C.
of Canada was held in London, Ont., on
May 1 with Comrade Forbes in the chair.
The following communications
were read and acted on: From Sec-
tion London received price of printing
leaflets; from C. A. V. Kempf, of Aris-
sa; from Section Toronto confirming
election of N. E. C. and national sec-
retary; from Section Winnipeg confirm-
ing election of N. E. C. and national
secretary; from Section Vancouver re-
ceived uniform seal for all Canadian
Sections; from Section Brantford for
leaflets and speaker for May 1; from P.
Vanuzen; from Section Yonkers in an-
swer to N. E. C.'s letter.

All communications intended for the
N. E. C. should be addressed to 256 1/2
Dundar street, London.
Committee reports completion of leaf-
lets, and it was placed in hands of
Henry Wade,
Recording Secretary.

Special meeting at headquarters, 256 1/2
Dundar street, London, Ontario, Friday,
May 5, J. P. Courtenay in the chair. All
members present with the exception of
Wade, whose absence was excused; Ross be-
ing appointed recording secretary pro tem.

The chairman explained that the purpose
of the meeting was to receive the report of
F. Hasegrove, special organizer sent to
Brantford and Hamilton. The report which
was read and accepted stated that the
movement in Brantford was progressing
favorably. The May Day meeting on the
Market square, which was addressed by the
organizer being a marked success, both in
point of numbers and attention. Several
subscriptions were taken for The Monthly
People, as well as one dollar's worth of
Party literature being sold.

Hamilton matters were then taken up;
and after fully considering and discussing
the conditions in that section it was re-
solved to revoke the charter, and call upon
Comrade Barrett to reorganize a new sec-
tion.

This, in the opinion of the organizer and
the National Executive Committee, was the
only proper course left; in view of the late
conduct of members of Section Hamilton,
and especially R. E. Burns, who had collect-
ed and misappropriated funds which were
described as a Christmas gift for The
People, of which sum the National Exec-
utive held sworn affidavits for, \$4.50 being
part of the amount. The unconstitutional
methods of Burns and some of his asso-
ciates became so intolerable that it resulted

in disrupting the section, and so retarded
the propaganda of the party.

It was also resolved to notify The People
to publish no further reports from Hamilton
until advised by the National Executive
Committee who the officers of the new sec-
tion were, as the recently published reports
were apt to mislead the membership of the
party in Canada, who were not informed
regarding the loose unconstitutional and dis-
honest methods pursued by certain members
of the late section.

The national secretary was instructed to
communicate with Comrades Barrett and
Vandosen in order to secure all the books
and papers belonging to the late section,
and have them returned to the National
Executive Committee, and further to ask
Vandosen to become a member of the new
section.

Adjourned. D. Ross,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

Massachusetts State Executive.

The Massachusetts State Executive
Committee held its regular meeting on
Sunday, April 28, with Comrade W. H.
Young, of Boston, chairman.

Roll call showed Young and Fitzgerald,
of Boston; Hagen, Oldham, Tracey,
Ryan, of Lynn; Chester, of Cambridge,
present, with Hellberg, of Somerville,
and Ferguson, of Everett, absent.

Credentials of Joel Miller as delegate
from Malden accepted and delegate
seated.

Communications from Holyoke, Ever-
ett, Adams, Lowell, Salem, Boston,
Worcester, Lynn, returning vote on con-
ference referendum, telling of conditions
in their respective localities, in regard
to DeLeon tour which was proposed and
which had to be held in abeyance for the
present, and other matters, were re-
ceived.

Communication from W. H. Young, de-
clining delegateship to D. A. 19, Social-
ist Trade and Labor Alliance from S. L.
P. was also received.

Communication from John F. Jennings,
member-at-large, pledging \$1 per month
on the permanent organizer plan, sending
two yearly "subs" to The Weekly, and
two to The Monthly People, asking for
tickets for the bicycle and voting on
conference referendum, was received.
Vote ordered tabulated, tickets ordered
sent, and subs turned over to People.

Communication from the Scandinavian
Socialist Club of Boston denoting \$100 to
the Organizer Fund and promising to
run a big picnic in July for this fund
exclusively, was received.

Communication from John Cunn-
ham, member-at-large, paying bill of
\$3.50 for literature to S. E. C., and ask-
ing for more to sell, also enclosing vote
on conference referendum, was received.

Communication from John White, of
Salem, accepting nomination to represent
S. L. P. at D. A. 19, Socialist Trade and
Labor Alliance, was received.

Communication from Herman Repke
giving detailed account of conditions in
Pittsfield, was received. Secretary or-
dered to communicate.

Bill of \$1.75 for expenses of T. F.
Brennan to Marlboro and return accepted
and ordered paid. Bill of 85 cents for
supplies for Financial Secretary-Treas-
urer accepted and ordered paid. Bill of
\$3.26 for supplies for Recording Sec-
retary accepted and ordered paid.

Committee elected to visit sections to
agitate for the formation of press clubs
in every Section, who shall hustle for
subscriptions for the party press, reported
progress.

Comrade Stevens reported for the com-
mittee elected to interview the Boston
Post to find why they had not published
Joseph F. Malloney's denial of the charge
made by them that Malloney would be
the "Kangaroo" candidate for Governor
next fall, that the Post published the
letter of Malloney on the following Sun-
day. Committee discharged.

Committee to visit Scandinavian So-
cialist Club reported having attended to
that matter and were discharged.

Committee elected to draft list of
prizes to be given to person sending in
the largest number of "subs" to The
People in accordance with plan suggested
by Section Holyoke, were given further
time.

The matter of opening account with
bank was laid over till next meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to send a
letter of thanks to the Scandinavian So-
cialist Club for their assistance to our
movement in behalf of the S. L. P., of
Massachusetts, and give them our hearty
welcome in the matter of picnic next July.

The action of the Financial Secretary-
Treasurer in calling in all auxiliary
stamps was endorsed.

The Fair Committee were instructed to
publish a list of prize winners to be sent
to Sections.

The tabulation of the conference refer-
endum was laid over till next meeting.

Charles H. Corrigan, Joseph F. Mal-
loney, Michael T. Berry and W. H. Car-
roll were nominated as State organizers,
and the secretary instructed to write and
inquire for their terms. Nominations
for this office were left open till next
meeting.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer was in-
structed to straighten out matter of bill
owed to Comrade Malloney by the S.
E. C.

John W. Ryan,
Secretary S. E. C.
76 Adams street, Lynn, Mass.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used for over 60 years by mil-
lions of mothers for their children while teething,
croup, whooping cough, colds, and all the
other ailments of infancy. It is the best remedy
for all these troubles, and is the best remedy
for all the ailments of infancy. It is the best
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best remedy for all the ailments of infancy.

THE "VOLKSFREUND" FIRE.

Account of the Conflagration That De-
stroyed the "Socialistische Arbeiter
Zeitung" Plant.

The office and printing establishment of
the Cleveland Volksfreund, in the
Worthington block, at the corner of St.
Clair and Ontario streets, which is also
the publication place of the Socialistische
Arbeiter Zeitung, was destroyed by fire
on Monday evening, April 27, at 8.30
o'clock.

The City Executive Committee of Sec-
tion Cleveland and the Ohio State Ex-
ecutive Committee were holding a meet-
ing at the office at that time. The or-
ganizer, Comrade Matthews, opened the
meeting. The minutes were read and the
reading of correspondence was just begun
when suddenly an employee of the Cleve-
land Typesetting Company, in the rear
of the building, came running down,
crying, "Fire! Run, quick!" When a
comrade opened the door our office was
instantaneously filled with such dense and
suffocating smoke that it would have
been suicide to remain in the place an-
other minute. It very rarely happens
that a fire increases with such terrific
rapidity as did this one.

Shortly before the opening of the meet-
ing a member of the committee, Comrade
Fred Brown, was in the rear of the build-
ing, but had noticed no sign of smoke,
let alone fire, and within ten minutes
later came the above alarm. No sooner
had the comrades reached the street than
the flames made their way through the
windows.

The first fire alarm was quickly fol-
lowed by a second and third, and then
by a special alarm, and within a short
time there were thirteen fire engines in
action. After a hard fight of two hours
the firemen finally succeeded in getting
the fire under control, but not before it
had already done its work of destruction.
Thousands of people assembled in
front of the building, and the police had
much to do to keep the crowd in order.
The total damage amounts to about \$30,-
000.

Fortunately, our manager, Comrade
Koeppel, who was the last to leave the
office, succeeded in locking the safe,
whereby the books and the mailing lists
of the Volksfreund and the Socialistische
Arbeiter Zeitung were saved. But that
is about all we did save. The loss to
property, such as type, office parapher-
nalia, etc., is complete, and, unfortunately,
not covered by insurance. The building
was considered by the insurance com-
panies to be one of the most dangerous
risks in the city, and a few months ago
the insurance which the Volksfreund car-
ried for thirteen years was cancelled by
the company, and it was absolutely im-
possible to secure new insurance. We
were long since, therefore, contemplating
to move, but we either could find no
suitable quarters, or found the rent too
high.

Fortunately, the management of the
Waechter und Anzeiger have courteously
offered us room in their building, and
also placed at our disposal their com-
posing and printing facilities. The Volks-
freund and the Socialistische Arbeiter
Zeitung could, therefore, appear without
interruption.

The loss is a heavy one, but we hope
to make it good by energetic work, and
we rely upon the help of all comrades
in securing for our paper as many new
subscribers as possible. Onward with
renewed vigor! — The Volksfreund,
May 2.

A Call for Aid.

Comrades: You have been informed
of the misfortune that has befallen the
"Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" on the
evening of April 27. You know that the
loss inflicted by the fire is a heavy one
and that it must be replaced as quickly
as possible. It is therefore not neces-
sary to tell in very many words of the
urgent necessity to at once raise funds
to replace the loss; to purchase type,
office fixtures, etc. We are now work-
ing with borrowed type, and this, though
it will do for the time being, cannot be
continued for any length of time. If
every comrade, every reader and every
friend of the "Socialistische Arbeiter
Zeitung" contributes but a little, the
paper will be placed in a secure posi-
tion. It would be best for the sections
to issue local subscription lists for the
purpose of collecting funds among the
comrades and friends of the cause. Those
living where no section of the party ex-
ists can contribute their share by sending
the donation of collection direct to this
office. Since the money is needed quickly
and in order to avoid delay, we request
that all funds collected, as well as all
donations made by sections be sent, not
to New York, but direct to the "Social-
istische Arbeiter Zeitung." All contribu-
tions will be acknowledged in The Peo-
ple, and, of course, in the "Socialistische
Arbeiter Zeitung."

We expect confidently that this call
will be heeded and that quick action will
follow. In this case the saying, "He
who gives quick, gives double," is no
empty phrase.

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung,
Richard Koeppel, Manager,
103 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.
Countersigned: Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevo-
lent Society meets every first and third
Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second
street.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
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REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

AS TO THE N. E. C.

For some time I have been convinced
that the present form of party organiza-
tion is not the one best fitted to meet
the growing demands of our movement.
Throwing the burden and responsibility,
as it does, practically upon one section
of the party, it tends to keep that sec-
tion in a constant state of ferment and
at the same time tends to a state of in-
activity, or, at least, loss of interest, on
matters pertaining to party organization
throughout the balance of the organiza-
tion.

It seems to me that our present form
of organization is, in many respects, too
democratic, in others too autocratic—too
much power being given to the present
N. E. C. and too little discretionary
power to the national secretary.

Our present mode of electing the N.
E. C., as well as the national secretary
and editor of our official organ is too
autocratic, there being no reason why
all three should not be nominated and
elected in a more democratic way than
the present form of organization affords.
No valid reason can be given, in my
estimation, why the N. E. C., national
secretary and editor should not be nomi-
nated by the whole party membership,
and, when nominated, elected the same
way as has been our habit in selecting
delegates to represent the party in the
different international congresses.

Many of our members place particu-
lar stress upon a perfect democratic or-
ganization; in fact, they seem carried
away with the idea that such organiza-
tion is not only possible, but at the
same time desirable. With these com-
rades I take issue. To me it seems that
under our complex civilization here in
the United States, a purely democratic
organization is neither desirable nor pos-
sible.

Democracy in its true sense (direct
rule of the people) is a thing of the past.
Even under the Socialist commonwealth
democracy in the above sense will no
longer be possible of realization. Even
in the realm of trade unionism to-day
democracy is no longer possible, as to
secure efficiency much of the work has
to be entrusted to representatives of the
organization.

Our organization, as well as all things
else, in order to succeed must live in
harmony with its environments, and these
environments being capitalistic we cannot
escape their influence, no matter
how much we may endeavor to do so.
In other words, to be more em-
phatic, we, in order to have an efficient
organization, will, in a sense, have to
pattern after our capitalist masters. This
does not preclude our adopting every
safeguard possible that will tend to keep
our organization clean and pure.

All, I think, see the need of a com-
pact, intelligent, self-respecting, self-re-
liant, and, above all, truly fraternal or-
ganization in the work we have to do.
To have an organization of this kind
you must have, not only perfect dis-
cipline, but you must have, at the same
time, perfect confidence, based upon the
knowledge that the interest of one is the
concern of all. With this knowledge
and confidence only can there be a true
feeling of solidarity. To secure perfect
discipline in the organization it is nec-
essary that the will of the individual
member be subordinate to the will of
the whole organization.

Much of the work of a political or-
ganization is of an executive character that
does not admit of delay, and it seems
as if this work can be done most effi-
ciently by placing the power, to see that
it is properly done, in one man's hands,
on the principle that too many cooks are
very liable to spoil the broth. All that
is vital can be safely left to the organ-
ization as a whole, such as the electing
and displacing of the servants of the
party, and general policy these servants
are to follow. On the contrary, the de-
tails can be safely left to the absolute
control of those whom the party selects
as its representatives.

Let the national editor have absolute
control over the policy of the party press
and the national secretary the general
management of the printing plant, and
general work of the party, but, at the
same time, require of each a strict ac-
count of his stewardship at each session
of the N. E. C. In other words, to
have an efficient organization, one with
sufficient flexibility to meet pressing
emergencies as they may arise, it seems
as if it is necessary to delegate to the
comrades acting as our national sec-
retary and editor temporary plenary pow-
er, as in no other way can perfect dis-
cipline be maintained. Under our pres-
ent form no one has sufficient power to
secure efficient service from the subor-
dinate servants of the party, hence the
dire results under the board of man-
agers.

The present N. E. C. is not a repre-
sentative body in any sense of the word;
in fact, it is in no position to accurately
voice the sentiments of the members out-
side of New York, and yet at this time
it seems as if a truly representative body,
meeting sufficiently often to act as an ex-
ecutive body, is out of the question,
as such a body would, on account of
the necessary expense, soon bankrupt
the party.

As a compromise between the two ex-
tremes I would favor an organization
something after the following plan, viz.:
Let the N. E. C. be increased from seven
to fifteen members, each of these mem-
bers to represent one of the fifteen dis-
tricts, that in turn shall be determined
by the present N. E. C. by dividing the
United States into fifteen parts, each
part to contain approximately an equal
number of population, as per last cen-
sus. In selecting this committee, let
either the member at large or the mem-

act as national committeeman from his
district, and the one coming second to
stand as an alternate, whose duty it
shall be to serve as a committeeman
from his district whenever the duly elect-
ed members of the party are in nomina-
tion not less than two members from
each district, the one getting the highest
number of votes on the final ballot to
ed member shall be unable to serve.

Frequent meetings of the N. E. C.
would be unnecessary were the national
secretary and editor duly authorized to
look after and at the same time be
held to a strict account for the work in
their respective departments. Regular
meetings of the N. E. C. would not be
necessary oftener than once in six
months, although the party members
might, through the initiative, call a meet-
ing at any time. Let the regular meet-
ings be, say, the first Monday in Janu-
ary and July, and let the committee
remain in session until all business com-
ing under its jurisdiction is settled. In
order that the work of the party be
properly attended to the members of the
N. E. C. should be reasonably compensat-
ed for their services, that is, for the
time actually spent in serving the party,
as on this basis only can the party de-
velop efficient service. In fact, it has
no right to ask a member to serve
gratuitously in a capacity of this kind,
where much time will be required if the
work of the party is properly done.

I would favor the election of the na-
tional secretary, editor and members of
the national committee once in four
years, as laid out above, and at the meet-
ings of the N. E. C. would require a full
and complete report from both the editor
and national secretary, these reports to
be published in full in the national
organ, along with the minutes of the
N. E. C., immediately on the adjourn-
ment or during the session of the N.
E. C. If the party is going to persist
in the present plan of having the N. E.
C. do the detailed executive work of
the party, I can see no reason to change
the present form of organization, as it
would be impossible for a truly repre-
sentative committee to meet sufficiently
often to do this work as it should be
done.

The plan proposed by a comrade some
months ago, to elect members from dif-
ferent parts of the country, has not a
single redeeming feature over the pres-
ent method, for as soon as the comrades
elected had changed their residence
thereafter their interests would be
wrapped up in the city holding the seat
of the N. E. C., to be no longer com-
petent to truly represent the locality from
which they came.

A thorough discussion of the above
question can only end in good to the
organization, hence I sincerely hope the
members will keep the ball rolling until
the membership is perfectly clear and
united on some plan of organization that
will more truly represent the sentiment
of our membership and at the same time
will improve the workings of our party
machinery.

Often it has seemed to me as if there
was a tendency to make of the party a
fetich. This I have always deplored.
We should never forget that the party
is not an end, but, on the contrary,
simply a means to an end. The ten-
dency is, however, to so worship the
means that we lose sight of the end
sought. The party is and can be, in
the true sense, nothing more than a tool
that is being used to accomplish a given
task, and, like any other tool, it may
be capable of improvement, and for one
I think our party machinery is sadly in
need of repairs, and, at the same time,
I have the confidence to believe that
our membership will prove itself com-
petent to give to the social revolution
an organization (or party machinery)
that can be used as a tool to usher in the
Socialist commonwealth with the least
possible friction.

H. S. Alley,
The Party Press.
At a regular meeting of Section Rich-
mond, S. L. P., held on May 5, at 923 E.
Main street, Richmond, Va., the following
resolution was offered by Comrade Muller,
seconded by Comrade McCullough and car-
ried unanimously.
Secretary (recording) was instructed to
forward same to N. E. C. without delay:
Whereas, the last report of the man-
agement of the Party's printing plant ex-
hibits an enormous indebtedness, owed
mostly by Party organizations; and,
Whereas, Such want of Party conscious-
ness seriously impedes the Party's progress
and endangers the existence of the Party's
printing plant; and,
Whereas, The Party, under its present
trying burdens is in no condition to grant
any credits, therefore, be it
Resolved, That Section Richmond, Va.,
hereby requests the N. E. C. to make and
carry into effect the following rules:
(1) Daily and Weekly People accounts
must be settled monthly within fifteen days
after the end of each month.
(2) The Labor News Company shall sell
for cash only; and, be it further
Resolved, That these resolutions be pub-
lished in The Daily and Weekly People.
In accordance with instructions of Sec-
tion Richmond I hereby forward the above
resolutions.

Thos. A. Hollins,
Recording Secretary.
II.
The proposition to finance The Daily
People among the members in order to
transfer the debt on The People, from
non-members to members of the Party, is
a good one, and I think the best propo-
sition that has ever been made, to safeguard
the Party press.

If 500 members of the Party will take
a certificate of \$20 each it will pay off all
the debt and leave a good working capital
besides, and now that the paper is almost
self-supporting, the managers can go on
building up the circulation without being
hampered by creditors.
Twenty dollars is not much for each

member of the Party, and if we all make
up our mind to do it, and it is the best
thing we can do for Socialism at the
present time, I don't think we will ever
regret it, or miss it, and after all it is
only a loan, something saved and, you
know, the capitalist teachers all say we
should save money.

I make this appeal especially to mem-
bers outside of New York City for I know
that the New York members have stood the
brunt of all the trouble and anxiety con-
nected with the press. They have done
more than their share. If the members
could only realize what the managers of
The People have gone through, or what
it means to go through, the starvation
period in any business, I don't think they
would hesitate a moment in making up
their minds to send \$20 to The People.

We have seen several good men go to
pieces, or broken down, under the pres-
sure, and now I think it is up to us to
take the debt off their hands and free
The People and the managers from the
millstone.

I will do my share NOW. I enclose a
check for \$20 for one Daily People cer-
tificate. I will act as collector for Yonk-
ers and think I can pledge every member
of Branch Yonker for one subscription.
Socialist Labor Party members this is
the real crisis of the Party, are you will-
ing to meet it?

Joseph H. Sweeney.
Yonkers, N. Y., May 7, 1933.

Fund of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zei-
tung.
Section Union County, N. J., \$7.50; Sec-
tion Richmond, Va., \$2; Branch Water-
vliet, Albany Co., N. Y., \$1; C. D. Lewin,
Kern City, Cal., \$1; B. Reinstein, Buffalo,
N. Y., \$5; from a lady sympathizer (B),
San Antonio, Tex., 50 cents; total, \$17;
previously acknowledged, \$128.30; grand
total, \$155.30.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an
appeal for aid, which, in view of the mis-
fortune that has befallen our German organ,
should be promptly responded to. But all
funds collected should be sent, not to New
York, but direct to the SOCIALISTISCHE
ARBEITER ZEITUNG, 103 Champlain
street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

President reported on the excavator
strike now going on.
Vice-president reported on his visit to
the Eng Candler L. A. 349.
Committee on Fair made a progressive
report, showing that the affair was both
a social and financial success.

Organization Committee reported on their
visit to the Ladies' Tailors L. A. 390,
Machinists L. A. 274, and Cigar-makers L.
A. 141.

Resolved, That the district officers at-
tend meeting of Ladies' Tailors L. A. 390
Saturday, May 9.

The term of rental of these headquar-
ters having expired it was resolved that
we continue to meet as before in this hall
every first and third Thursday evening of
the month and that the district further
continue to rent the premises as the dis-
trict headquarters, and as those of L. A.
274, 170 and 1563, also the G. E. B. It is
hoped that other L. A.'s that can con-
veniently do so will also make these their
headquarters.

Reports of Locals.—L. A. 140 and 170
Reports of Locals.—L. A.'s 140 and 170
local trade conditions. L. A. 232 reported
that they